

# Leatherneck

DEC. 1955

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

FORRESTAL  
MARINES



Pearl Harbor  
Today

# MERRY XMAS



BEVERIDGE

## Crescent Sam had the drop on him—briefly



"I'M a she-wolf from Bitter Creek and it's my night to howl!"

Crescent Sam stepped into the kerosene glow of the biggest saloon in Perry, Oklahoma, and fired a six-gun into the air.

Suddenly, he spotted the stern-faced peace officer you see here. He aimed and pulled.

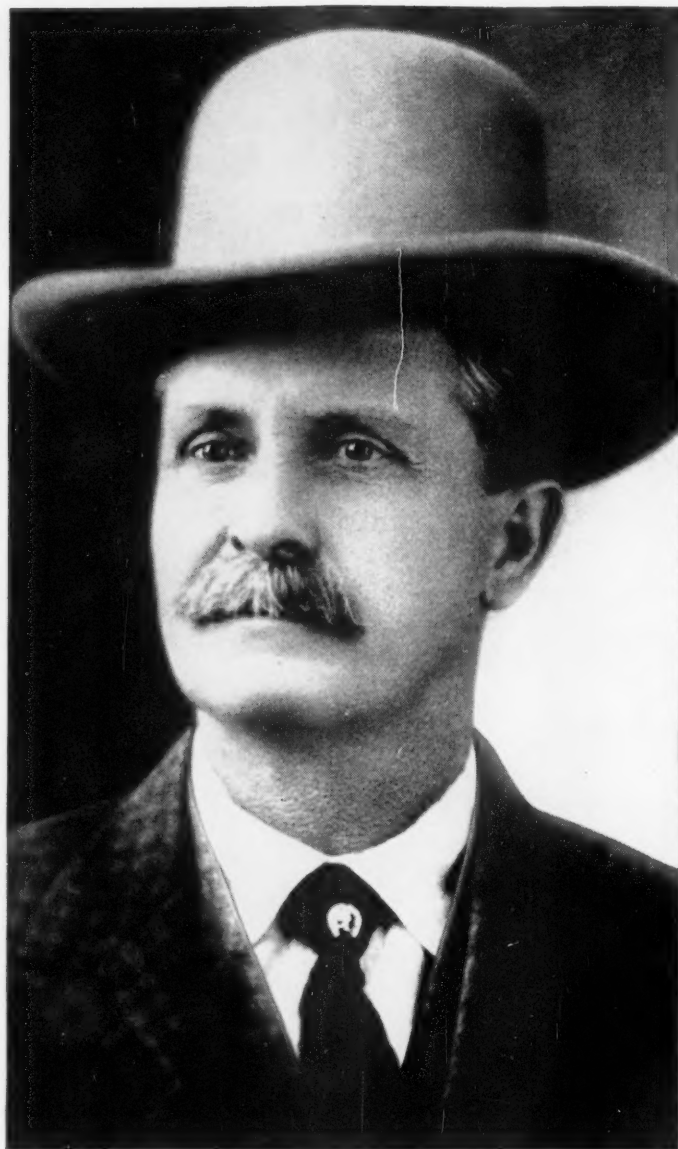
And in a gun flash, he lay dead.

Crescent Sam, thief and killer, had made the fatal mistake of trying to outshoot Bill Tilghman. Tilghman who could hole the ace of spades at 30 feet. Tilghman who in later years said, "I never shot at a man in my life and missed him."

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MIDWAY . . . The Post of the Corps aboard the Gooney Bird rock.

VA BENEFITS . . . A complete, up-to-date, factual run-down on Federal Benefits available to veterans and their dependents.

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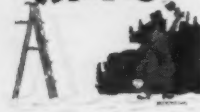
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Leatherneck

MERRY  
XMAS



## THIS MONTH'S COVER

People have hundreds of ways of expressing their feelings at Christmas time and, while it may not always be practical, the Marine on our cover believes in spreading the good word for all to see. The artist behind the artist in this case was Sgt. Charles Beveridge, who recently concluded his tour as Art Director for Leatherneck Magazine.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Send your new address at least **FIVE WEEKS** before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect. Address **LEATHERNECK MAGAZINE**, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

Send **OLD** address with new, enclosing if possible your address label. The Post Office will not forward copies unless you forward extra postage. Duplicate copies cannot be sent.



# SOUND OFF



Edited by MSgt. Harry Pugh

## RETAINER PAY

Dear Sir:

I am a regular subscriber of the *Leatherneck* and enjoy it very much and would like some information on the following:

There has been some controversy around the station here among some of our most noble sergeants major about a little question which I have brought up. I earned a Bronze Star during World War II and am looking forward to 22 years active service at which time I intend to retire from the U. S. Marine Corps. Now my question is, does an enlisted man who has earned a Bronze Star and retires from the Marine Corps rate an extra 10 percent upon retirement?

One more question if you please: Upon retirement on 20 years, does an enlisted man rate an extra 10 percent if he has attained a 5 in conduct markings during the last enlistment?

If he gets 10 percent for the Bronze Star and 10 percent for a 5 on conduct would he be entitled to 70 percent of base pay at the end of 20 years service?

Thank you very much for any information you may furnish me.

MSgt. F. W. Bowers  
NCOIC, G-2, Aircraft, FMF  
Pacific, MCAS,

El Toro (Santa Ana), California

● In order of presentation, the following information is furnished: 1. Credit for extraordinary heroism is determined by the Secretary of the Navy and the fact that a man has received the Bronze Star does not necessarily qualify him for an extra 10 percent upon transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve and retirement therefrom. 2. A member does not retire on 20 years service, but he may transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. Upon completion of 30 years service (active and inactive) he will be transferred to the retired list. Personnel may not receive an extra 10 percent

for good conduct unless they qualify for transfer to Class 1 (c) Fleet Marine Corps Reserve. The conduct markings are computed on the entire service and not just current enlistment. 3. If a person is qualified for both extraordinary heroism and good conduct, he may receive an extra 10 percent for one but not for the other. This extra 10 percent is based upon the retainer pay to which entitled and not the basic pay being received at the time of transfer.

There has been considerable misunderstanding in the past concerning retainer-retirement pay. Retainer pay is the amount payable upon transfer to

the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve (20 or more years) whereas retirement pay is the amount payable upon completion of 30 years service.—Ed.

## ELIGIBLE FOR ADVANCEMENT

Dear Sir:

Here is a question that I would like answered: I retired from the Marine Corps in February, 1945, as a master technical sergeant after serving 30 years. Just recently I was informed, by good authority, that I should have been retired with the pay of a warrant officer as I was a commissioned officer (captain) in the Army during the First World War. I was informed a bill was passed at that time by Congress to that effect. Is this information correct?

MSgt. Arthur W. Berry,  
USMC, (Ret'd),  
P. O. Box 2587,

San Diego, Calif.

● A check with Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, reveals that: "Master Sergeant Berry is eligible to be advanced to the rank of captain on the retired list as provided in Section 513 of Public Law 351-81st Congress (Career Compensation Act of 1949) by reason of having satisfactorily served on active duty in the rank of captain in the U. S. Army during the period April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918."

Action to effect your advancement on the retired list is in process.—Ed.

## CONTROVERSY

Dear Sir:

I would like to extend my compliments to you and to the *Leatherneck* editorial staff on the excellency of your publication. The *Leatherneck* more than adequately provides informational continuity in bridging the gap between our service newspapers and our professional journals.

On two separate occasions, I have been stationed at the Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, as a member of the ground component of the Air-Ground Task Force. So it was with a great deal of interest, both personal as well as professional, that I started reading Master Sergeant Marcus' (what started out to be fine) article on the Fourth Marines. I had scarcely begun to warm to the subject when I became incensed at what I consider to be a gross inaccuracy.

I have no desire to detract from the splendid record of the Fourth Marines, however, I believe they have been given credit that more properly belongs to the 1st Battalion, Third Marines. MSgt. Marcus stated, "the Fourth becomes the first cruncher outfit in the Corps to work, live and train with aviation units." We have no way of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)



**Buy**  
**and use**  
**Christmas**  
**Seals...**

**Fight**  
**Tuberculosis!**

# The Old Gunny Says ...

**"YOU MEN HAVE** been reading the news about the Marine Corps' plans to use helicopters in any amphibious operations of the future. We hear talk around the schools and in the FMF about helicopter assaults and some of you have had experience and training with our helicopters. You all must realize that the Corps is feeling its way along at present as we develop theories and work out tactics and technique for use in helicopter operations. The Corps has been experimenting, testing and developing new ideas in amphibious tactics and technique for more than 30 years. I think we can all look back with pride on the contributions that the Corps has made to U. S. sea power with these many amphibious developments we have used in two wars.

"Now we're in a period of many new weapons, new planes, better electronic equipment and our officers and leaders are thinking and planning better ways to get the most value out of all the new gear. It's a tremendous job that calls for imagination, experience and a knowledge of the facts of life on the battlefield as well as the potential of new developments. We have many basic problems of communication, unit and individual equipment, supply, organization and command that gotta be solved as we work out these theories and concepts for possible atomic war or helicopter operations. It may seem like we're making slow progress. But we are making progress. I think we gotta make better progress. We've gotta keep pushin' so's we never get caught sleepin'. What I wanta stress to you guys is that solving these problems is an all-hands evolution. The whole Corps is in this period of change, experiment and development together. Like the other U. S. Armed Forces, we have all gotta plan for the future,

keeping in mind the fundamental lessons of the past. This is not just a job for a few officers, or dreamers, or self-appointed prophets, or disciples of current theories. All of us have gotta be in the act workin' out the details and applying basic principles and combat procedures to the new tactics and technique.

"Now, take for example the problem of the combat load that the helicopter-borne Marine rifleman should wear and carry. We've seen heavily burdened Marines going down the cargo nets in the Pacific war and we've seen troopers with 80 pounds of gear slung on them going into Vieques in recent years. Many of you carried heavier loads up them hills in Korea. We've added armored vests and pack-boards to the rifleman's load. Now we've got a real problem. How can we lighten the load

carried by the fightin' Marine rifleman of the future? How can we be sure that he is light-weight for air lift, that he can be fast and mobile when on foot—and still have the fightin' tools and equipment necessary to exist on the future battlefield?

"This is a relatively basic, low-level problem but before we go flying off in all directions to clobber any future enemies, we gotta solve many such elementary problems. So I suggest that while the planners are working on their theories for the future, the rest of us must work out the details and the technique for making the theories work. If we don't do this now, we'll find ourselves out on a limb someday.

"For example, I don't think that the helicopter Marine should carry a transport pack into battle. He shouldn't carry spare clothes. He shouldn't carry a half dozen "C" ration cans. He should rarely need more than one canteen. He can't carry his own sleeping bag or air mattress into the fight. There isn't room. However, he will need these items at the right time and place on the battlefield. We gotta work out the systems and techniques to get him the gear when he needs it. The solution is *not* to make the fightin' 'Snuffy' carry all this stuff on his back, or even to make his company carry it.

"We gotta look hard at this old idea of every man in the FMF having his own tent, poles and pins, mess gear, and sleeping racks. Men living underground don't need shelter halves. Meat cans and covers are obsolete; bags should be unit property carried by regiment or division along with the extra boots, the exchange clothing and a percentage of other essential spares.

"The fast-moving, hard-charging combat Marine should go into action with only his rifle and bayonet, his belt with aid kit, one canteen, entrenching shovel, suspenders to help carry a belt load of ammo, one bandoleer, two grenades, his helmet and armored vest, a spoon in his pocket, tooth brush in another pocket, a razor and bar of soap, a poncho over the back of his belt, and a field jacket (the pockets will hold most of his gear). The jacket should be large enough to fit over the vest. One-third of a ration and a spare pair of socks should see him through a hard day's work. Anything else he needs should be supplied by the system. It's our job to develop the system and make it work. And we gotta do it. We can have all the helicopters and fancy weapons in the world—but they won't solve entirely such basic problems as makin' the man on foot more mobile or effective. Now, maybe some of you men have got some ideas. You're the guys these things directly concern. Let's hear from you." **END**



## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

knowing his definition of "cruncher outfits," but there have been other infantry and amphibious reconnaissance units in the Air-Ground Task Force, prior to the arrival of the Fourth. We have no idea of the extent of the integration of the air and ground training schedules, but it would be difficult to imagine a more closely integrated team than was formed between Marine Air Group 13 and the "gung-ho" Phib Recon outfits.

For your information, the following infantry-type units have comprised the ground component of the Air-Ground Task Force on the approximate dates indicated: BLT-3 (3d Bn, Third Marines) commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Melvin D. Henderson, January-June, 1953; Third RCT (3d Bn) commanded by Colonel Robert H. Williams, 3 July-6 August, 1953; 1st PhibReconGru ("A" Co., 1st PhibReconGruBn) commanded by Major Robert E. McClean, October 1953-March 1954; 1st PhibReconGru ("B" Co., 1st PhibReconBn) commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Harry B. Smith, April-October 1954; 1st PhibReconGru ("A" Det. 1st PhibReconCo.) commanded by Major Robert S. Geissinger, November 1954-February 1955.

Hoping that this information will serve to set the record straight.

Major F. L. Parks  
Officer in Charge,

Marine Corps Recruiting Station,  
S.W. 66th St. and MacArthur Blvd.,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

● We have forwarded your letter to MSgt. Marcus for his information and reply.—Ed.

### RESERVE RIBBONS

Dear Sir:

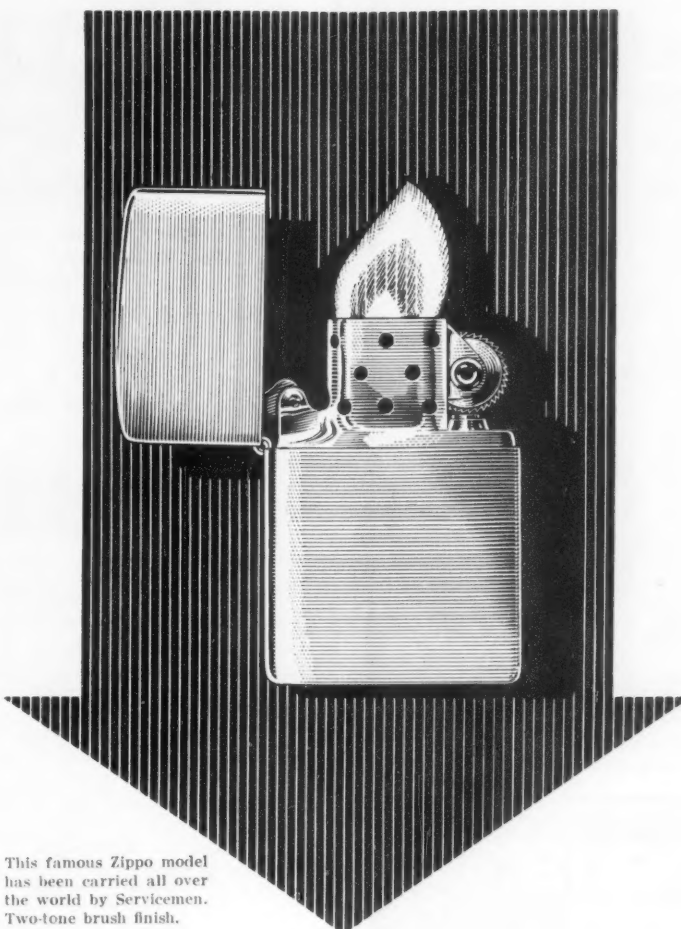
I have been in the Organized Marine Corps Reserve for nearly two years without any previous military service. I have attended two Summer training periods (30 days active duty) and attended all drills for the two-year period. In other words, the equivalent of recruit training.

My question is: Am I entitled to wear the National Defense Ribbon, the Armed Forces Reserve Ribbon or the Organized Marine Corps Reserve Ribbon? If I am entitled to them, how do I go about obtaining them?

Pfc John Norton  
1st AAA AW Bn.,  
Treasure Island,

San Francisco, California

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# Corps Quiz

1. In which war did the Marines spend the greatest number of Christmases (seven), at war?
  - a. Korean War
  - b. World War II
  - c. Revolutionary War
6. The present Marine Corps emblem was approved in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 1868
  - b. 1878
  - c. 1888



2. Lieutenant General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller, USMC, Retired, won \_\_\_\_\_ Navy Crosses during his Marine Corps career.
  - a. 2
  - b. 4
  - c. 5

3. Present Chief of Navy Chaplains is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Rear Admiral Edward B. Harp, Jr.
  - b. Rear Admiral Stanton W. Salsbury
  - c. Rear Admiral T. C. Miller

4. The Marine who became king while stationed on a remote West Indian island was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Gunnery Sergeant John Quick
  - b. Gunnery Sergeant Faustin E. Wirkus
  - c. Gunnery Sergeant Guseppi Guilano

5. The first Marine to attain the rank of Brigadier General was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Charles G. McCawley
  - b. Jacob Zeilin
  - c. Archibald Henderson

7. The longest tour as Commandant was that of \_\_\_\_\_ who served for more than 38 years.
  - a. Charles G. McCawley
  - b. Archibald Henderson
  - c. George F. Elliott

8. The shortest tour as Commandant was that of \_\_\_\_\_ who served one year and seven months, and of whom no known photograph or likeness has ever been found.
  - a. Samuel Nicholas
  - b. Anthony Gale
  - c. William W. Burroughs

9. The saying, "The Marines have landed and the situation is well in hand," is credited to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Floyd Gibbons
  - b. Richard Harding Davis
  - c. Clyde H. Metcalf

10. Two Marines who twice earned the Medal of Honor, were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Dan Daly
  - b. Lou Diamond
  - c. John Basilone
  - d. Smedley Butler

See answers on page 79. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 points Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding.



## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 5]

● All personnel serving on active duty during the period June 27, 1950, to July 27, 1954, are eligible for the National Defense Service Medal except the following:

a. Reserve personnel on short tours of active duty to fulfill training obligations under an inactive training program.

b. Reserve personnel on temporary active duty to serve on boards, courts, commissions, etc.

c. Any person on active duty for the purpose of undergoing a physical examination.

d. Any person on active duty for purposes other than for extended active duty.

The Organized Marine Corps Reserve Medal is awarded for four consecutive years in the Organized Reserve, provided the individual has attended 80 percent of all scheduled drills each year and four annual field training periods of not less than 14 days each.

The Marine Corps Reserve Ribbon is awarded for 10 years service in the Marine Corps Reserve.

The Armed Forces Reserve Medal is awarded for 10 years service in one or more Reserve components, if that service is performed within a period of 12 consecutive years.

Thus, it appears that you are not yet qualified for any of the Reserve ribbons.—Ed.

### WARRANT OFFICER

Dear Sir:

I noticed in the *Leatherneck*, under "Bulletin Board," an article about enlisted men being advanced to officers. I am interested in finding out how an Organized Reservist can make the grade of warrant officer. Or is this possible? I talked to my platoon leader about this but he doesn't have any information about it. I have 12 years in the Reserve and Regulars and I am planning on staying in the Reserve for retirement purposes. Would appreciate any information on the possibility of making warrant officer.

W. C. Horton  
Route #4,

Monroe, N. C.

● Marine Corps Memorandum Number 54-55 outlines the eligibility re-

quirements for applicants for the current warrant officer program. Reserve enlisted personnel are not eligible for this program and no other program currently exists whereby enlisted reservists, active or inactive, may apply for appointment to warrant officer rank in the Marine Corps.—Ed.

### MEDALS FOR RIBBONS

Dear Sir:

I am a Private First Class in the Marine Corps and at the present time I am serving with the Third Marine Division in Japan.

My problem is: "I'd like to know where or how I can go about getting the medals I'm authorized for my ribbons, for instance, the United Nations and Korea Service Ribbon. I know they have medals for these ribbons, but how do I go about getting them?"

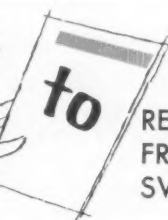
Pfc John A. Batton  
"A" Co., 1st Bn.,

Third Marines,  
Third Marine Division,  
FPO, San Francisco, California

● According to the *Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC*, you are entitled to the National Defense Service Medal, but this medal is not available for issuance at this writing. When it is

TURN PAGE

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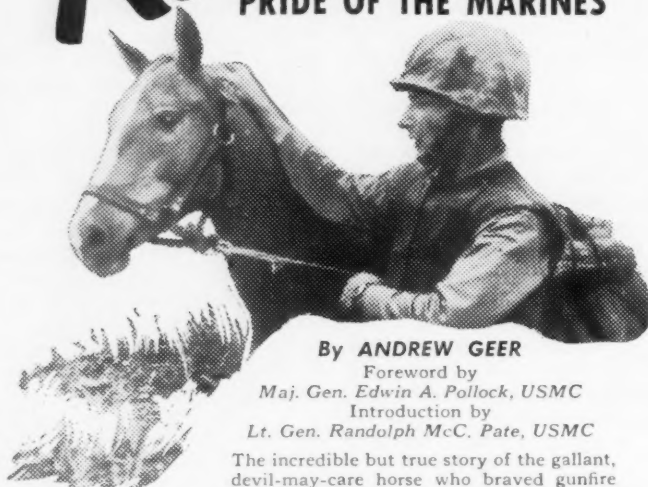
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Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Pollock, USMC

Introduction by

Lt. Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, USMC

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## SOUND OFF (cont.)

ready for distribution, the announcement will be made, and you may then make your application via official channels.

The closing date for the Korean Service Medal and the United Nations Service Medal is July 27, 1954.—Ed.

### STANDBY RESERVE

Dear Sir:

I have a question as to my eligibility for the Standby Reserve as provided for in Marine Corps Memo. #14-53.



The administrative staff of my Reserve unit has interpreted this memo in several different ways.

I enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on April 13, 1949, for a period of two years, and am currently serving on an indefinite enlistment. I was assigned to extended active duty on July 24, 1950, and released to inactive duty on January 8, 1952. Upon my release from active duty, I joined the Organized Reserve unit and am still a member of this unit.

A paragraph of MC Memo #14-53 states that a reservist is eligible for transfer to the Standby Reserve when he has active duty and service in an approved training program (as defined by regulations) for a combined total of five years.

Am I now eligible for the Standby Reserve, if not, when will I become eligible?

SSgt. Harold E. Stewart, USMCR,  
1538 East Second Street,  
Tulsa, Oklahoma

● Marine Corps Memorandum Number 34-53 (not 14-53) contains the regulations governing transfer from the Ready to the Standby Reserve. The following quotation applies to cases such as yours:

"If, having served on active duty for a total of less than five years, you must have satisfactorily participated in an 'accredited training program' for a sufficient length of time, when added to your active duty time, equals not less than five years."

Satisfactory participation in an "accredited training program" is explained as follows:

Prior to January 1, 1953: All service, other than active duty, is creditable.

On and after January 1, 1953: All service in the Organized Reserve during which you attended not less than 90 percent of all scheduled drills and all field training periods or performed an equivalent amount of active duty for training.

Any fractional part of an "anniversary year" which was current on January 1, 1953, may be counted as satisfactory participation if, during such fractional part of an anniversary year, the member earns an average of three retirement points per month (exclusive of membership credit).

Your "anniversary year" is 1 July to 30 June. By computing your service, you should be able to determine when you will be eligible for the Standby Reserve.—Ed.



#### OVERSEAS PAY

Dear Sir:

I would greatly appreciate your help in making a decision as to the correctness of the following statements, in order to settle a hot and heavy argu-

ment involving Sea and Foreign Duty pay and leave.

It seems as though I stand alone against a few Marines, Army and Navy personnel in stating that an enlisted member of the Marine Corps, on active duty stationed in Paraguay, who takes 30 days annual leave and, although he does not set foot in CONUS (Continental Limits of United States) during those days, he is not entitled to S&FD pay for those 30 days, and if he knowingly accepts S&FD pay for that period it is his duty to return said money.

The Marines involved in this hot but friendly argument state that an enlisted Marine is entitled to S&FD pay while on leave in a foreign country, provided no part of that leave is spent in CONUS. They have suggested that your magazine have the final say in deciding who is right. . . .

If I am wrong would you please quote the Marine Corps authority?

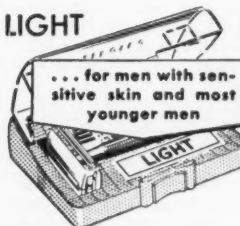
Name withheld by request  
Bad Godesberg, Germany

● An enlisted member of the Marine Corps is entitled to foreign duty pay from the date of his departure from Continental United States to the date of his return thereto except;

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)

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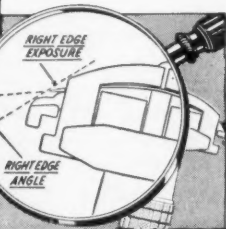
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Casey Stengel  
MANAGER,  
N.Y. YANKEES



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# Behind the lines...

**I**N DECEMBER, each year, the staff of *Leatherneck* pauses amid the confusion of galleys, layouts, art work, and proofs to wish its readers a Merry Christmas. Then it hurries on to beat deadlines and lock up the issue so its members can go home for the holidays.

But we, who have been putting *Leatherneck* together for years on end, never plan a December issue without a few thoughts for those dark years when thousands of Marines couldn't go home. Perhaps no wartime Christmas was blacker for Marines than December 25, 1943.

It was Christmas on New Britain, but the 10,000 men who waded

back in 1951 when a *Leatherneck* correspondent stood with a huddled group on a tiny plot of land in a North Korean valley. The brittle stillness of expectancy was broken from time to time by muffled rumbles of artillery barrages on a nearby hill. The newsmen were cold. They were eager. They were restless.

Back in the States, people were recovering from the Christmas holiday, sweeping up bits of ribbon, putting away greeting cards and waiting for a belated Christmas present—peace in Korea.

Silently the correspondents and photographers watched the tents where the Communist and UN delegates were meeting on the last day of a 30-day deadlock. The words being spoken in those tents could mean the difference between an armistice and the continued flow of blood in the field. Everyone hoped that the announcement from those tents would silence the guns of war.



December, 1943: New Britain

through neck-deep water to attack Cape Gloucester that clear and windless morning were bearing no brightly wrapped presents, nor holly to deck the halls. True, they had presents to deliver but they were hardly the kind which would make recipients happy. The Yuletide attitude was also slightly amiss; it's hard to think in "Peace on Earth, Good Will To Men" terms when you're carrying a lethal weapon.

An unsuspecting enemy, however, smiled at the possibility of a Christmas morning invasion. "Americans," they told themselves, "are too soft with seasons' greetings—too full of turkey and dressing to move from their bivouac area. . . ." Missionaries, years before, had impressed the enemy with the Americans' respect for the Natal Day—but they had neglected to put out the word that Americans could print Landing Manuals as well as Bibles.

It was regrettable, too, for the enemy that they had not dipped far enough back into American history to pick up an account of a little river landing in 1776, also on Christmas, which successfully paved the way for American independence.

But not all of our memories are of bloody battles waged in the Yuletide season. There was a December



December, 1951: Panmunjom

But the announcement never came.

The war in Korea went on. Offensives, counter-offensives and battles to strengthen lines lasted until the truce was signed in July of 1953.

Today many Marines can go home in a peaceful world for Christmas. And those doing duty on foreign shores are free to celebrate the season in dress uniforms instead of bloody combat gear.

\* \* \*

The New Year will bring a new Commandant to Headquarters Marine Corps. Lieutenant General Randolph McC. Pate will receive the fourth star of a general and assume command of the Corps. Our January issue will contain General Pate's portrait, in full color.

*Karl A. Schow*

Managing Editor



## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 9]

(1) during the period when he is suspended, confined, or otherwise removed from duty by reason of an offense which results in his conviction by court-martial or;

(2) while in the Continental limits of the United States for temporary additional duty, hospitalization, or leave. See paragraphs 78480-1 and 4 and 78482-2, *Marine Corps Manual*. Accordingly, an enlisted Marine who is on duty outside the Continental United States is entitled to sea and foreign duty pay while on leave from his station, provided no part of that leave is spent in the Continental United States. —Ed.

### REENLISTMENT BONUS

Dear Sir:

On Page 14 of your August, 1955 issue, under the heading of "Rumors" and your answer to SSgt. Lindsey, another question arises. You stated that in order for a man to collect his reenlistment bonus, he must reenlist in the same branch of the service. If so, a man leaving the Marine Corps and entering another branch of service would receive no allowances. But upon completion of his original enlistment, would his first reenlistment be considered as such as far as monetary allowances for a first reenlistment is concerned?

TSgt. Thomas S. Guyne  
SSgt. Bradley W. Jackson  
HMR-163, MAG (HR) 16,  
First Marine Air Wing,  
FPO, San Francisco, California

● It appears that your question involves a member discharged from one branch of the Armed Forces enlisting in another branch and subsequently reenlisting in that second branch of the service. Since enlistment in a branch of the service other than that from which discharged is not considered a reenlistment and reenlistment bonus is NOT payable at that time, the member's subsequent reenlistment in that second branch of service would be considered a first reenlistment and reenlistment bonus, if otherwise proper, would be paid on that basis.

Consequently, a member of the Marine Corps who enlisted in another branch of the service would be entering on his first enlistment and, thus, would not be authorized a reenlistment bonus until his reenlistment in that branch of service.—Ed.



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taste, moistens mouth and throat—even gives you a bit of a lift! Enjoy some Wrigley's Spearmint Gum today. Pick up a pack next trip to the PX.

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PACK  
IN YOUR  
POCKET



AH 63

### POPULAR UNIFORM

Dear Sir:

I am a faithful reader of your fine and informative magazine and look forward to it every month. Many times I have thought of writing to you to commend your publication but now I have an additional reason for doing so.

I am stationed in Boston, Mass., on recruiting duty and have recently had the opportunity of wearing the new dress blue uniform for Women Marines daily. I had to write and tell you how proud I am of it.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the designer for recognizing the femininity of Women Marines. The new dress blues are a pleasure to wear for many reasons. In my opinion it is the "sharpest" uniform of all the

women's services (and has been admired by each and every one of them).

The jacket and skirt are made of excellent material and flatter all types of figures. The blouse is so thoughtfully made of dacron and therefore requires no ironing. We no longer have the problem of learning how to "tie a tie" as the new tie (ready tied) conveniently hooks under the collar.

The cap sets off the uniform so well that one cannot help holding her head a little higher.

Since wearing this uniform, I have had at least five people a day inquire as to how long it has been in existence and also to comment on the attractiveness of it.

It is also one of the biggest selling points in recruiting. Even though it is explained to the applicants that they will not be issued "blues," most of

TURN PAGE

# KNOW YOUR WARPLANES

by Joseph C. Stacey

Can you match up the 25 warplanes (past and present), with the six countries which flew them in battle? A score of 18 correct answers is passing; 19 to 23 is good; 24 to 25 is excellent.

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. "Saber Jet"      | 14. "Zero"                     |
| 2. "Mosquito"       | 15. "Vickers Wellington"       |
| 3. "Stuka"          | 16. "Mitsubishi"               |
| 4. "Shooting Star"  | 17. "Whirlwind"                |
| 5. "Stormovik"      | 18. "Kawasaki 97"              |
| 6. "Messerschmitt"  | 19. "Spitfire"                 |
| 7. "Airacobra"      | 20. "SU-2"                     |
| 8. "Mustang"        | 21. "Caproni"                  |
| 9. "PE.2"           | 22. "Canberra"                 |
| 10. "Black Widow"   | 23. "Liberator"                |
| 11. "Heinkel"       | 24. "Lightning"                |
| 12. "Hurricane"     | 25. "Bristol Blenheim Mark IV" |
| 13. "Fiat B. R. 20" |                                |

(A) GREAT BRITAIN; (B) UNITED STATES; (C) RUSSIA;  
(D) GERMANY; (E) ITALY; (F) JAPAN

See answers on page 68

## SOUND OFF (cont.)

them say, "then I'll buy them myself."

I may sound like a recruiting brochure but I just had to "Sound Off."

SSgt. Patricia M. Lawless

USMC Recruiting Station,

New Post Office Building,

Boston, Mass.

● Thanks for your interesting letter,  
Sgt. Lawless.—Ed.

## HOUSE TRAILER

Dear Sir:

Perhaps you can give me a clarification of this new pay bill as concerns moving of a trailer.



When electing the 10 cents a mile for moving a trailer, will my dependents and I still get the regular travel pay? Will we receive it by electing to let a commercial mover do the moving?

MSgt. Edward C. Linville  
Marine Corps Recruiting Station,  
Post Office Building,

Springfield, Illinois

● Public Law 20, 84th Congress, authorizes the payment of a trailer allowance to members of the uniformed services. No provisions were included therein which prohibit the payment of otherwise proper travel allowance for members and their dependents on permanent change of station. Trailer allowance is payable, at the applicable rate, on permanent change of station regardless of whether the member himself moves his trailer or has it moved by a commercial transporter.—Ed.

## WANTS A CAMPAIGN HAT

Dear Sir:

In the October, 1955, issue of *Leatherneck* there was an article on the issuing of "campaign hats" to the Reserve Rifle and Pistol team.



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*Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.*

*To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.*

Compiled by

Corp. Kathleen E. Simmons

Pfc Michael E. Nagel, C Co., Comm. & Elec. Bn., M.C.R.D., San Diego, Calif., to hear from Pfc William WHITTAKER, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Former Marine Marshall R. Thurman, 2701 Beatty Street, Houston, Tex., to hear from Corp. James LANTRIP, or anyone who was in Platoon 296 in San Diego in 1953.

Sgt. James R. Burie, I-I Staff, 1st-OrdFldMaintCo., USMCR, MCRTC, Columbia, Pa., to hear from Capt. Alex S. CHACTO and SSgt. Roy S. JUUL, with whom he served in 1stMTBn., First Marine Division, from October, 1952, to November, 1953.

Sgt. Stan Jackson, Post Office Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va., to hear from 2nd Lieut. and Mrs. Earl F. HUFFMAN, whose last known address was MCAS, El Toro, Calif.

Pfc W. K. Berner, Staff, Commander Carrier Division 14, c/o FPO New York, N. Y., to hear from Pfc Henry Grady MORGAN, who is believed to be serving with the Second Marine Division at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Miss Carol Dolezal, 907 Woodbridge, St. Paul 3, Minn., to hear from Marine Robert L. RUTTER, whose last known address was Barstow, Calif.

Miss Lora Starnes, 909 N. G St., Richmond, Ind., to hear from Pfc Jimmie C. CLARK, whose last known address was MB, Navy #116, c/o FPO, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Warren Kemp, 1700 So. Van Eps Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D., to hear from Capt. Richard V. MOLESKY, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Former Marine Keith W. Hamill, 1925 Prospect St., Racine, Wis., to hear from SSgt. Floyd WRIGHT, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C.

SSgt. William B. Barr, Marine Corps Recruiting Sub Station, Salisbury, Md., to hear from SSgt. Robert APPLES-BAUM and Sgt. Maurice HARRINGTON.

Mrs. Ola Collier, 2408 NW 22nd St., Oklahoma City, Okla., mother of Pfc Donald R. Collier, of H Co., 3d Bn., First Marines, First Marine Division, to hear from any of her son's friends who served with him in Korea.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark E. Davis, 2039 So. 77 St., West Allis, Wis., to hear from SSgt. Richard KAWANIS, last known to be a tank man in Korea.

Former Woman Marine Carol A. Burbo, 1483 Lansing, Detroit 9, Mich., to hear from Woman Marines Holly M. CLAYSON, Bonnie DENHAM, Frankie L. HUGHES and Roberta WALTERS.

SSgt. Charles L. Hoisington, 5935 Davida Drive, Toledo, Ohio, to hear from former members of Class 4-52, Naval Preflight School, especially ex-Marine Cadets DIPASQUA, COTTINGHAM and GODFREY.

Former Marine Howard Fowler, 13644 Mc Nab Avenue, Bellflower, Calif., to hear from Corp. Leo J. GOODMAN and Sgt. Robert RILEY, last known to be with the Ninth Marines, in 1946.

Miss Margie Wild, 1235 E. Stafford St., Philadelphia, Pa., to hear from Pvt. John W. LEWIS, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Sgt. Odis E. Davis, Marine Recruiting Station, Gulfport, Miss., to hear from TSgt. John HALL, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Woman Marine Louise Keats Welker, Box 3733, Anchorage, Alaska, to hear from Sgt. Ralph PRESTWOOD, whose last known address was El Toro, Calif., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.



"Listen! Don't hurt him! Do you understand what I'm saying? This is make-believe!"

Leatherneck Magazine



Miss Alice Willoughby, 556 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y., to hear from **Corp. Frank BONDI**, whose last known address was U. S. Naval Supply Depot, Scotia, N. Y.

\* \* \*

SSgt. Ottis M. Baker, 2d Amphib Recon Co., Force Troops, Camp Lejeune, N. C., to hear from **SSgt. Rufus BROWN** and **SSgt. Richard MILLER**.

\* \* \*

Sgt. Bryant E. Doyle, H&S Co., 3rd Bn., Eighth Marines, Third Marine Division, c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from **SSgt. Carl I. GREENWOOD**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

\* \* \*

Mr. A. O. Ebert, 1210 No. Pine St., Tacoma 6, Wash., to hear from Marine **Al CURATOLO**, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif., in 1944.

\* \* \*

Corp. John R. Monteleone, "A" Co., Hq. Bn., HQMC, Washington 25, D. C., to hear from **Corp. Scott McCULLOUGH**, who was last known to be in Camp Lejeune, N. C.

\* \* \*

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Parker, 3212 Golden Ave., Long Beach 6, Calif., to hear from friends of their son, Pfc **Richard A. Parker**, who was KIA, Nov. 29, 1950, while serving with "F" Co., 2nd Bn., Seventh Regt., First Marine Division, in Korea.

\* \* \*

Pvt. D. F. Price, 350 Lounsbury Ave., Elmira, N. Y., to hear from **Pvts. Durwood Kent JOHNS** and **Joe SHEEHAN**, who were last known to be at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

\* \* \*

Miss June Rose Keppel, 719 Greenleaf Street, Allentown, Pa., to hear from **Corp. Charles William MILLER**, whose last known address was Barstow, Calif.

\* \* \*

Corp. R. A. Young, Hq. Plt., MB, Box 32, N.O.B., Navy #115, c/o FPO, New York, N. Y., to hear from **Corp. Robert ROAST**, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

\* \* \*

Sgt. Louis D. Orlando, 315 East La Clede Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio, to hear from **TSgt. Nolan D. GLIDEWELL**, who was last known to be stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

\* \* \*

Former Marine **Robert R. Neal**, 1205 A. U. Front, Bloomington, Ill., to hear from Marine **Lon V. WHITE**, who was last known to be in Korea.

END

# KINGS men

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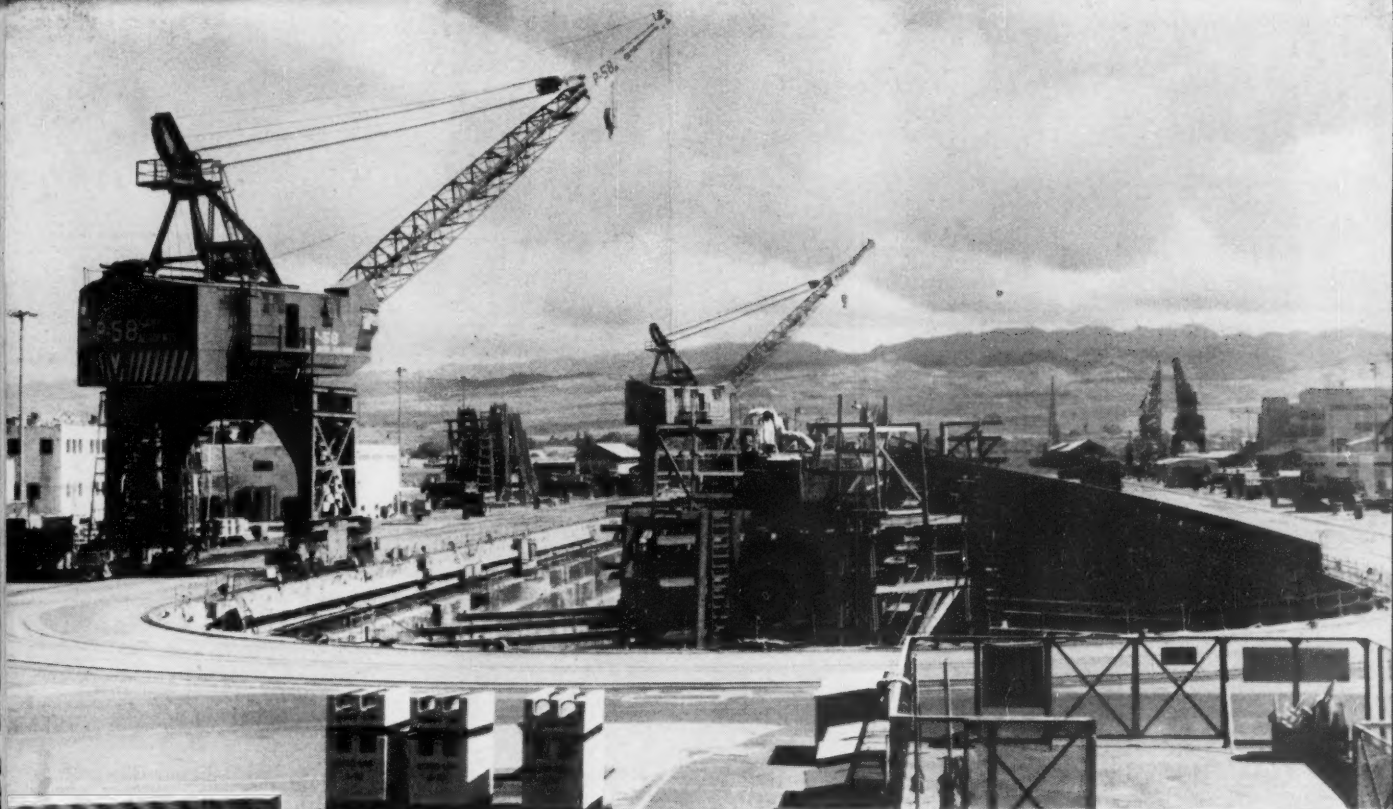
# Pearl Harbor Today



by MSgt. Steven Marcus  
Leatherneck Staff Correspondent

Photos by  
"J" "W" Richardson  
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

**It stands as a bulwark of defense for  
the Pacific area and western approaches  
to the strategic Panama Canal**



Enemy bombs filled this dry dock with blasted and burning ships on December 7, 1941. Yard workers

repaired the USS *Pennsylvania* (opposite page) in just 13 days. The dry dock has never been idle

"I WAS A PFC then," the captain told us, "an orderly aboard the *USS Pennsylvania*. It was warm and bright that Sunday morning, and I had gone topside to watch morning colors." He paused for a moment, and with a wry grin, added, "But the only colors we saw that morning were the red meatballs of the Rising Sun when the bombers came over the yard."

The speaker was Captain Veston Edwards, CO of the guard company, Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H. The incident of which he spoke had occurred during his last previous tour at the yard—while his ship was undergoing dry dock repairs. The captain recalled, without difficulty, that the day had been one of chaos, confusion, the firing of guns, and the futile efforts to beat off the attack with every means at hand. It had meant the moving of dead and wounded, the fighting of fires, and the first heart-rending attempts of a staggered military machine to get on its feet and square away for the next round. It was the day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor—December 7, 1941.

For a complacent American populace glued to radio loudspeakers spew-

ing out news of the attack, the first reactions erased that complacency. Recruiting offices from coast to coast were jammed with volunteers; defense plans and operations were immediately placed into effect; and the U. S. tightened its belt for the days ahead. But when the tumult and shouting had lessened, throughout the length of the land was heard the question: "Where and what's Pearl Harbor?"

Today—14 years to the month since America felt the first enemy blow of World War II—no adult need ask the where or what of Pearl Harbor. It has become the hub of American sea power in the Pacific, and is conceded to be one of the finest natural harbors in the world. It houses the headquarters of nearly every major naval command in the Pacific and its 10,000 acres of land and installations are valued at more than one and a half billion dollars. It is the headquarters of Admiral Felix B. Stump, senior military officer in the Pacific, whose command extends from the West Coast of the United States to the bamboo-curtained shores of China. It stands as a major bulwark of defense for the entire Pacific Ocean area and the western approaches to the Panama Canal.

History records U. S. interest in a Hawaiian Island base as far back as the early 1800s. Finally, in 1884 King Kalahaua of Hawaii signed an agreement stating "... His Majesty ... grants to the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of the Pearl River ... and to establish a coaling and repair station ... " The first mention of the Marine Corps came in 1894, when it was requested that a detachment of Marines be permanently stationed at the new base, but the suggestion was not acted upon in Washington. Meanwhile, acreage was purchased in and around Pearl Harbor, and piers and slips erected. Again in 1901 a Marine guard was requested, this time with the statement that "... a battalion would be sufficient for the present time."

In 1904 the *USAT Sheridan* docked at the naval station, and from the gangway stepped the first Pearl Harbor Marine Detachment—First Lieutenant William C. Harlee and 49 enlisted men. For the lack of barracks, the detachment was billeted in a large coal shed at the old naval station. The detachment grew in strength through the years, and by 1907 numbered 10 officers and 391 enlisted, and was

TURN PAGE





Pearl Harbor's main gate has changed little since World War II although traffic has increased greatly



Main gate sentries, among the sharpest at Pearl Harbor, are closely inspected by Sgt. H. C. Lee

## PEARL HARBOR (cont.)

moved to a tent area close to the ocean. A permanent Marine Barracks was completed in 1913, and is still in use today by the Marine security crew.

Today the Pearl Harbor Marine Barracks is painted an immaculate white, and its sprawling, three stories, fronted with a lanai which runs the full length of the building, has become one of the landmarks of the station. Through the years, additional structures have been added, bringing a present-day total of 56 buildings on the 48-acre Marine Corps reservation. Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, is presently occupying a portion of the Marine Barracks area, but is slated to move to its new camp early in 1956.

Only in outward appearance does the barracks bear resemblance to its counterpart of 51 years ago. Its 27 officers and 547 enlisted men are engaged in as diversified a set of security missions as will be found in the Corps today. And the versatility begins from the head man, on down the line. Colonel J. C. McHaney, the CO, holds down five distinct jobs of his own. He is Commanding Officer, Marine Barracks; Naval Base Security Officer; Director of the 14th Marine Corps Reserve District; Recruiting Officer for the Hawaiian area; and District Marine Officer.

The prime mission of the barracks can be defined in one word—security. But that security entails more than just the naval base at Pearl Harbor. It includes the Naval Station, Midway

Island; the Naval Radio Station, Wahiawa, T. H.; Naval Communication Station, Haiku, T. H.; and the Naval Air Station at Ford Island. In addition, a detachment is furnished for duty with the Hawaiian Armed Services Police, and a platoon set up to man the naval station brig. To accomplish the security missions and to fulfill its administrative and maintenance requirements, the barracks is divided into two main groups—a guard company and an H&S company.

The guard company, 323 strong, has been further sub-divided into seven platoons, a company headquarters and a Hawaiian Armed Services Police detachment. Because of the size of the naval base and the number of gates involved, responsibility for each of these segments has been assigned to separate platoons. Interior security chores fall to the 1st Platoon, which operates primarily by motorized patrol in restricted areas on the base and throughout all adjacent housing areas. Four patrols are on the road at all times, tied into the Marine guardhouse by radio net. All harbor craft, and naval and civilian police at the base are also tied in on the Marine-controlled net, assuring fast handling and complete coordination in the event of emergency. Several posts are also manned by the 1st Platoon; the 14th Naval District Communications Center, the two entrances to CINPAC Headquarters, and other highly restricted areas are furnished sentries and walking patrols.

The 53-man Marine Barracks gate platoon is primarily concerned with the

five gates of the naval base. Billeted in a small barracks at the main gate of Pearl Harbor, the platoon is almost a detachment within a detachment. First Lieutenant James H. Olds, CO of the gate crew, sets up the watches, holds special schools in riot and traffic control, and runs the liberty for the platoon. A small rec room, complete with television, pool and ping pong tables and ample reading material, keep the off-duty and standby sections occupied while waiting their turns at the gates. And although it would be difficult to get any of the other platoons to admit it, the men of the gate crew are considered the show troops of the barracks.

All gate watches are stood in starched khaki, white-covered barracks caps, white gloves and white web gear and belts. Only two positions are permitted sentries on watch—parade rest when no traffic is in sight, and rigid attention at the approach of automobiles or pedestrians. A system of greetings has been put into effect at all gates by Lieut. Olds, who has stressed the public relations aspect ever since he took over the platoon. The standard greetings of "Good morning," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," have been carried to an even more personal basis. On November 10, all Marines going through the gates are met with the traditional "Happy Birthday."

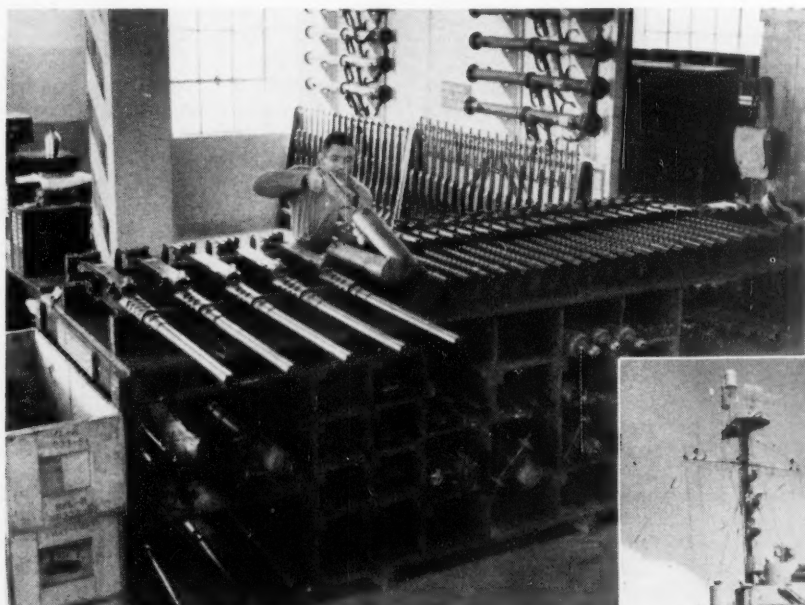
Three of the guard platoons—all headed by Staff NCOs—operate independently from the barracks. Two of the units, both on the Island of Oahu, provide security for the Naval Radio Station at Wahiawa and the Naval





Marines man one of the most unusual gates in all the Armed Forces. The gate separates the naval base from the Air Force's Hickam Field

**Security has been the Marines' prime mission at Pearl Harbor for 51 years. They also provide the detachment for Midway Island**



Weapons are kept in constant readiness by Marine Barracks armorer, Sgt. J. T. Schneider

Corp. R. J. Beale maintains radio contact with the guard headquarters during watches

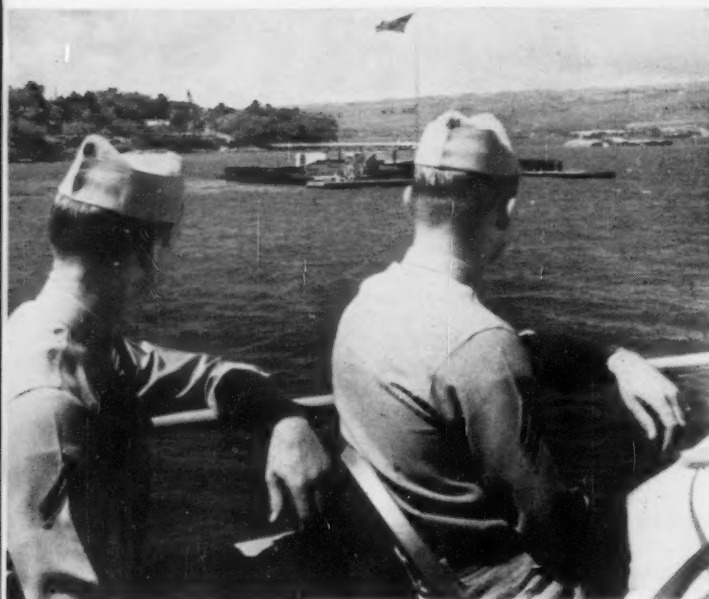
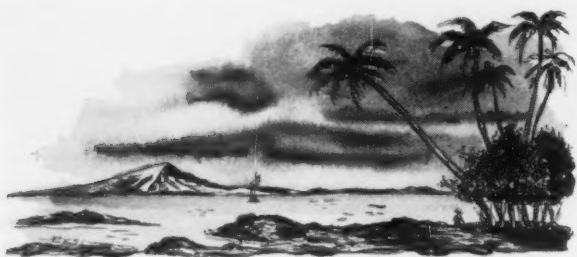


Communications Station at Haiku. The third, a 15-man outfit headed by a technical sergeant, fulfills security chores at the naval station on remote Midway Island. Records and administration for all three of the independent units are handled at Pearl Harbor, along with a resupply of clothing and equipment whenever necessary. Master training schedules are sent to each NCOinC, who attempts to follow the syllabus as closely as possible. Frequent surprise inspections keep all the units on their toes, and since all are considered choice duty, their functioning is usually as tranquil as the trade winds which blow over the islands.

Operation of the guard of the day at Pearl Harbor differs somewhat from that at similar organizations. Because of the complexity of missions and the need for top efficiency, each guard of the day comes under the absolute control of the Base Provost Marshal, Major E. J. Radics. Following each morning's guard mount at 1045, the guard of the day, along with necessary clothing and equipment, moves into the guardhouse adjacent to the Marine Barracks. Here the men are billeted by reliefs, a room is furnished for the commander and sergeant of the guard, and a section set aside for the NCOs of the watch. A classroom in the guardhouse is utilized for special sessions in MP procedure, traffic control and other subjects as directed by the Provost Marshal. An over-sized rec room is in the final stages of completion, and will include writing tables, pool tables and a normal array of off-duty equipment. Because of the operation of the guard through the Provost Marshal, the Marine Barracks officer of the day works at his regular duties during the day, taking charge of the guard from 1600 to 0800 the following morning.

But regular duties are far from the full lot for the guard company. Spe-

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Security reports are made by Col. J. McHaney to district commandant, Rear Adm. C. E. Olsen

Although the U.S. battleship Arizona was sunk 14 years ago, the ship's colors are still raised each day to commemorate Pearl Harbor's dead

## PEARL HARBOR (cont.)

cial details are required to provide security for top level conferences, funeral details, and honor guards for visiting dignitaries and VIPs—events which occur with clock-like regularity. All in addition to visits by American and foreign government heads, which bring with them special security measures. Technical Sergeant Delbert A. Wright, the Provost Sergeant, recalls several such visits. "We've set up special top security measures for Vice President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles, and heads of foreign governments who preferred to remain incognito during their stays."

The number one special security chore for the detachment came during a three-day stay by Syngman Rhee, President of South Korea. The guard was charged with all phases of security, and during that period set up around-the-clock measures which covered every eventuality. President Rhee was met at the airport and escorted by convoy to Pearl Harbor. Radio check points measured every foot of progress along the way, and split-second timing en-

abled special escorts to clear the gates as the vehicles approached. The roads leading to Admiral Stump's guest house, where President Rhee stayed, were completely frozen by Marine sentries. High-ranking naval officers residing in the area were requested to not bring visitors aboard during that period, and all persons entering the area were stopped at check points and carefully screened. Newsboys, maids, milkmen and delivery services were all given a careful once-over and logged in and out. Needless to say, during the three-day period, many of the guard posts were switched to a running guard to furnish men for the detail.

The administration, operation and maintenance of Marine Barracks falls to the lot of Captain C. A. Allison's H&S Company. In addition to its multiple duties aboard the station, H&S also furnishes one detached unit. The 154-acre naval rifle range at Pūuloa is maintained and operated by a 30-man Marine unit, providing firing facilities for all Marine and Navy personnel in the area. The Marine Barracks Band—better known as "Honor Band of the Pacific," is attached to H&S, and of late, has well lived up to its name.

Warrant Officer E. M. Olesak and his 33-man crew of musicians have played at functions and ceremonies from one end of Oahu to the other, on a schedule that would have even harder troops crying for mercy. They play at all honor guards, parades and ceremonies at the Yard, journey to Kaneohe to furnish music for the Fourth Regiment when requested, play at all ship arrivals and departures, and make colors at Marine Barracks each morning. In addition, they present numerous evening concerts, and maintain two small combos which provide dance music at the Marine and officer clubs on the base.

Training for the Pearl Harbor troops is set up through the office of the Post Training NCO, Master Sergeant Harold J. Grove. Basic subjects are scheduled for both companies, with Staff NCOs and sergeants assigned as instructors. All NCOs are given a yearly proficiency exam, and those qualifying in all phases are excused from basic subject sessions, but must still attend special classes and the daily troop and stomp. Two parades and two formal guard mounts are scheduled weekly.

Maintenance of the Marine Barracks

and its 56 buildings is a big chore, and Major William H. Anderson, the supply officer, has an adequate crew for the job. He operates an electrical shop, refrigeration shop, a completely-equipped carpenter shop, a paint shop, and the traditional police shed which keeps up the Marine Barracks grounds. Biggest enemy of the maintenance crew are the local termites. The island variety of the wood-eater is a hard scavenger who can worm his way through concrete and reinforced structures, as well as the wood which is in plentiful evidence at the barracks. The carpenter crew—which spends a majority of its time repairing the termite damage—justifiably has been assigned the additional job of termite and pest control.

As in most other phases of its operations, the Marine Barracks is self-sustaining in its recreational and station facilities. The post laundry not only handles its own requirements, but also takes in wash from Hickam Field and an Air Force unit stationed at Johnston Island. And in case of necessity or emergency, Marines at the barracks are given a two-hour laundry service. The Marine Post Exchange and snack bar—a small, compact setup—stocks all the necessities for the troops, plus an assortment of merchandise for dependents. A Staff NCO and an enlisted club are centrally located on the Marine compound, and

feature the usual dances and frequent assortment of club acts.

Since liberty at Honolulu or nearby Waikiki can be an expensive, unhappy adventure for the unindoctrinated, the Post Special Services has gone all-out to provide an A to Z assortment of on-base recreation. An intramural sports program has been initiated, in conjunction with teams from FMF Pac and Camp Catlin. Monthly golf tournaments, basketball, softball and baseball leagues have been started in season, along with quarterly-staged field meets and annual boxing tournaments. A 32-team intramural bowling league keeps the four-lane bowling alley jumping four nights weekly. A new innovation, in which there is no charge for league bowling, has proved a huge success, and according to Master Sergeant "Cheesey" Neil, the Special Services chief, will be continued as long as there is a turnout for the sport.

A 4000-volume library, a hobby shop, and a post movie equipped for cinemascope, round out the recreational offerings of the less strenuous type. Baseball fields, handball courts and a small gym are all included in the Marine reservation, as well as a swimming pool that is in operation year 'round. Fishing enthusiasts are offered a weekly deep-sea fishing trip, in which everything is furnished but the chow, which the would-be Isaac Waltons pick up from the messhall in the form of box lunches on the morning of the trip.

For the married men, Pearl Harbor duty is good. Housing is generally available with a minimum waiting period, and except during mass change-over periods, temporary housing will fill in the gap until permanent quarters are assigned. If no housing is available, a station per diem allowance of \$9.00 per day for a period of up to 45 days will keep the bottom from falling out of the family bank account. Commissary stores are fairly close to any of the housing areas, and all carry a full stock of merchandise. The city of Honolulu offers facilities equal to that of any Stateside city of the same size; department stores, radio and television and first-rate schools.

Duty at Pearl Harbor—as at all other stations—carries with it the usual list of pros and cons. On the credit side of the ledger, the climate is temperate and enjoyable, liberty is nearby and readily available, and the island itself is as close as you can get to Stateside conditions and still draw overseas greenbacks every month. On the other end of the scale, the pessimists deride the never-changing climate and the smallness of the island—which seemingly grows smaller with each passing day.

But the majority of the naval base watchstanders find little cause for gum-beating with either the duty or the post. For them, the station is exactly what the name implies. It's the Pearl of the Pacific. **END**



Aloha shirts are standard liberty garb for Pearl Harbor Marines. The PX handles a wide variety

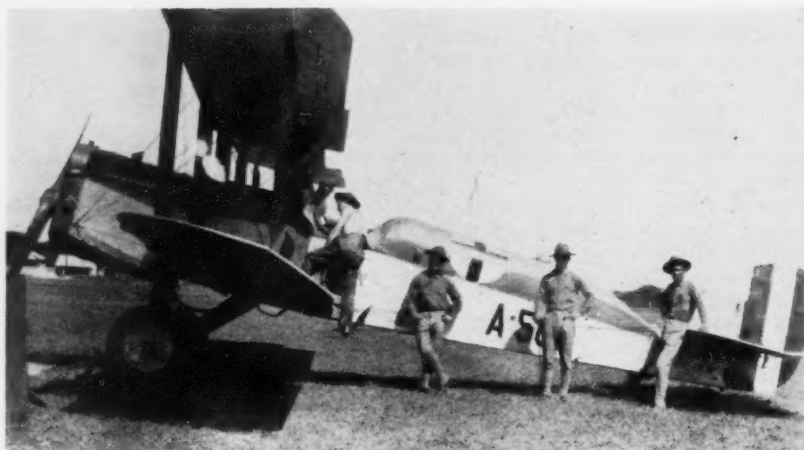


The Barracks pool is popular with the Marines who don't care to battle the surf at Waikiki Beach



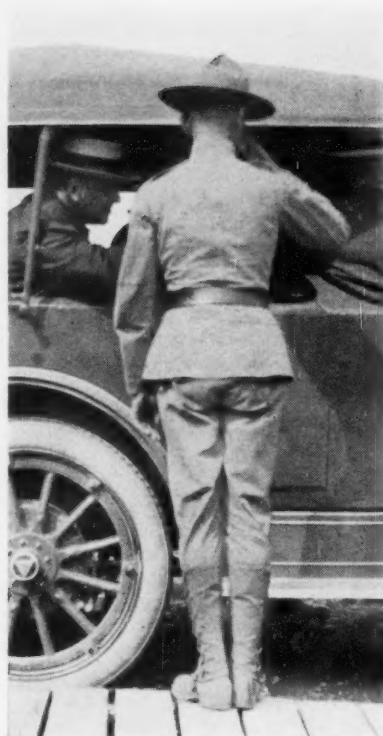
# CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



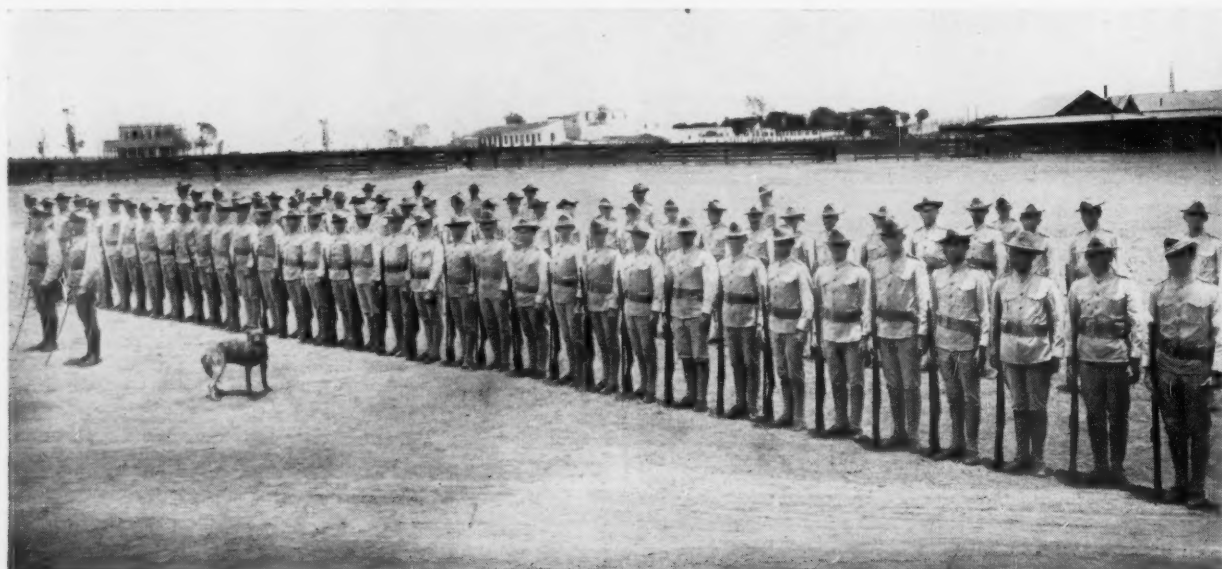
*Submitted by MSgt. V. B. Debnem, USMC (Ret.)*

Lieutenant General Christian F. Schilt, USMC, used this early model airplane in the evacuation of casualties from Qualali, Nicaragua in 1928



*Submitted by Major T. A. James*

Navy Sec., Josephus Daniels, toured Quantico by auto in 1918

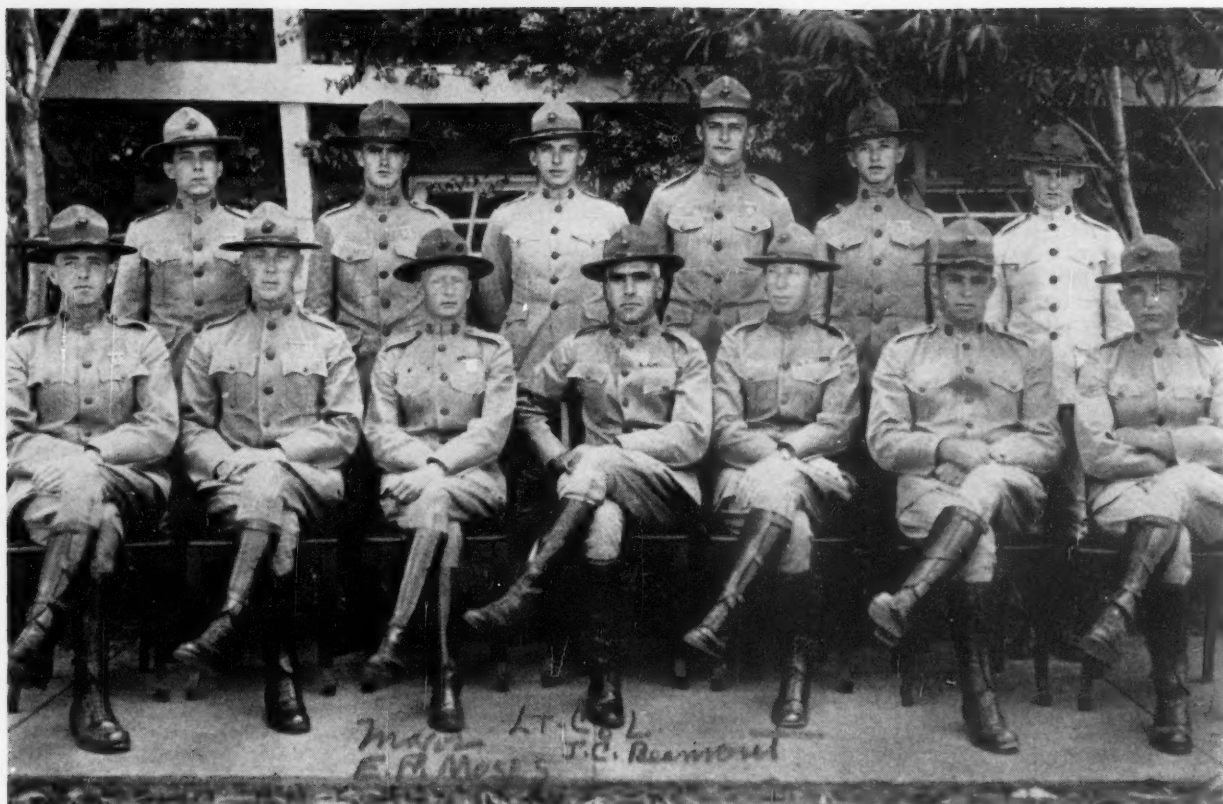


*Submitted by Mr. Charles H. Priest*

Company "C" of the 1st Provisional Regiment was a part of the Marine contingent sent to help quell

the Cuban Rebellion in 1907. Movie and radio star Bob Burns stands in the first rank at the far right.





This group of officers was stationed at the Marine Barracks, Honolulu, T. H., in 1919. Major General

*Submitted by Major Gen. E. P. Moses, USMC (Ret.)*  
E. P. Moses, then a major, is third from left in the first row. Gen. Moses now lives in California



Around the turn of the century, this Marine track team represented the United States and captured

*Submitted by Mr. Charles S. Link*  
the International Championship Trophy. The track and field meet was held at Peiping (Pekin), China

**The brown bear of  
Kodiak can take  
a man's head off in  
one mighty swipe**

Bob Morrison, Sergeant Major Jim Chalkley and Frank Sheff organized the hunt and mapped out boat route



**I**T WAS EARLY evening of our first day. Four pairs of eyes behind binoculars scanned the rugged mountain slopes as the 26-foot cabin cruiser eased through the narrow strait. Sergeant Major Jim Chalkley of the Naval Station's Marine Barracks and Frank Sheff, a former Marine, now a base Civil Service employee, held down observation posts atop the cruiser's cabin roof, glassing the brush-covered shoreline of Afognak Island on the port beam. From the fantail another former Marine, now employed by the Civil Service, Harry Wallace, and

By MSgt. Roy E. Heinecke  
Leatherneck Staff Correspondent

Photos by  
MSgt. H. B. Wells  
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

# BEAR

Master Sergeant H. B. Wells, *Leatherneck* photographer, used their glasses to probe the rocky coast line of Kodiak Island to the starboard.

In the cabin, Pete Ponchene held the boat on course with one hand while using the other to balance a cup of coffee brewed in the peanut-sized galley by ex-sailor Bob Morrison. And, with all the glasses in use, I was sitting at the cabin table, letting my eyes roam over the array of weapons gathered for this four-day hunt for America's largest game, the huge brown bear of Kodiak.

For the past week, "H. B." and I had listened to many tall tales of the experiences of other hunters in their encounters with Kodiak bears, who grow bigger and meaner than their mainland brothers. By boarding time we were familiar with the antics, personality and character of this huge carnivorous animal. We knew he could grow to the height of 13 feet, had enough power behind one swipe of his paw to knock a man's head off and could run through the Alaskan brush at a 30-mile-per-hour clip.

Now, after several mishaps, a flat tire en route to the dock and engine trouble after getting underway, we were well into the bear-populated country. Early in the year, daylight hours in and around Kodiak run from 2:30 a.m. to well after 11 p.m. Although it was now five o'clock in the evening we had plenty of time left to search, and hoped to sight a bear on the first day out.

My interest in the weapons stemmed from conversations held with veteran hunters and sportsmen of California and Washington prior to our trip north. They told us that hunting the giant Kodiak bear was a sport reserved for

wealthy businessmen in search of a trophy for their game rooms. They quoted prices; \$500 to \$1500 for the services of a guide, an equal amount for water transportation, food and the other incidentals that make an Alaskan bear hunt resemble an African safari. They said it was almost impossible to hunt this type of game without scope-mounted, high powered—and high-priced—weapons. It was hard to believe we were actually accompanying a Marine enlisted man and three government employees—hardly business tycoons—on a bona fide and well-organized bear hunt.

Stacked just inside the cabin doorway were the inexpensive Model 70, 30.06 Winchesters of Chalkley, Sheff and Morrison. Wallace had his Model 721, also a 30.06 Remington. Ponchene, the pilot included in the rental price of the boat, had his trusty but slightly rusty 30-30 Winchester carbine stashed within easy reach from the wheel. Although it was the lightest rifle aboard, Pete claimed the carbine was responsible for the sudden demise of five bears.

Since we did not expect to open up on any bears more than 200 yards away, the open sights on all of the weapons would be adequate. Instead of expensive hand-loaded ammunition, the foursome was using 180-grain Core-Lokt and Silvertip factory-made shells.

The distinction of spotting the first bear went to Harry Wallace. We followed the direction of his arm to a spot about 400 yards up the slope of Afognak Island where a brownish mass moved slowly across an opening in the dense alder brush. A look through the glasses told us our bear was of average six-foot height. His casual feeding in

a skunk cabbage patch, a favorite springtime dish for these Northland bruins, made it clear he was unaware of our presence.

Once Pete had the bear spotted, he eased the throttle back and pointed the bow of the boat at a spot 200 yards downstream, and downwind, from our quarry. Rifles were handed out from the cabin and conversations were carried on in a whisper. A constant check on the bear as we slipped downstream indicated he was eating his way toward a dense thicket of alders which extended several hundred yards along the mountain slope and approximately 300 yards inland. By rough calculation, he would be in the underbrush by the time we would get ashore.

Arriving at our point of debarkation, Morrison slipped the anchor into the water without a splash as Sheff pulled the outboard motor-equipped skiff alongside. Once aboard the skiff, it took only minutes to reach the rocky shore and clamber up the side of a 30-foot embankment to high ground. Sheff and Chalkley were first on top and a quick glance at the last location of the bear proved our calculations had been correct; he had reached the underbrush and disappeared from view.

Now it's downright suicide to go into the dense alder brush after a bear. His decision to go away from or toward a hunter is unpredictable, and, no matter which direction he chooses, he can travel at great speed. If he elects to charge the hunters, he makes it almost impossible to get into a quick and good firing position. Consequently, the bear's disappearing act called for new strategy—spread out in a half circle around the alder patch and wait for him to come out.

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# HUNT



Sleeping bags, supplies and hunters were loaded aboard a 26-foot cabin cruiser tied alongside Kodiak's docks





The author kept a lookout while Frank Sheff cleaned his .30-06



## BEAR HUNT (cont.)

An hour was consumed while Sheff, Morrison and Wallace maneuvered into position. Chalkley, who was to take up his position on the far right, was only partly up the hill when the bear took the initiative and came out of the brush, then moved up the mountain side at a fast clip. Wallace and Morrison, in the center of the lower portion of the half-circle, were first to spot the bear and had the most difficult shooting. The distance was well over 300 yards and uphill. They both opened up from the off-hand position and fired their first shots simultaneously. At least one shot hit the bear in the hind quarters. He faltered, sat down and seemed to search for the direction of the firing. The pause was long enough for the two hunters to settle down, pick a target spot just in rear of the shoulder and squeeze off two more shots. It was the end of bruin Number One.

A half hour later the entire party had scrambled uphill through the brush to where the bear lay. It took another hour to skin off the fur. Harry Wallace, veteran of three previous bear hunts, started the task as the rest of us aided by holding the loosened fur back from the body, or sharpened knives. There was quite a variety of hunting knives in the group but the knife that held up the best and needed less time out for honing was the old Marine issue K-Bar knife of World War II.

The bear wasn't the biggest Kodiak ever shot but his slightly over six-foot length was the largest that three of the seven men had ever seen outside a city-owned zoo. By the time the sun had reached the horizon we were back



Sheff sighted in on the first bear, 300 yards away. Harry Wallace (r) and Morrison got hits while Sgt. Maj. Chalkley fired the coup de grace

aboard the cabin cruiser, tired but content with the first day's hunting.

Seven bears were sighted the second day as we cruised to the opposite side of Afognak Island but the large bruins proved to be a cautious lot. The four-some tried every Alaskan hunting technique in a vain attempt to bag another trophy but the bears stayed out of range. Two of the forays ashore consumed several hours of muscle straining climbing only to have the bears take off for the higher ground before the hunters could get close enough for a shot. By three o'clock in the afternoon everyone admitted fatigue.

Half an hour later, after Wells had retired to the galley to start the evening meal and Pete had maneuvered the boat into a small cove with almost perpendicular cliffs on its three sides, we

saw the biggest, fiercest bear of the trip. He was grazing about 600 yards above us and his immense size made it possible to observe him without the use of binoculars. The excited whispers on deck brought Wells out of the galley; Pete had already killed the engine and a hurried discussion was in progress. The climb up the walls of the protected bay would be a chore made bearable only with the hope of bagging this prize. In a few short minutes it was decided that Chalkley, Morrison and Wallace would make the trip ashore and the remainder of the group would remain aboard to direct them in their climb.

Veteran Alaskan guides claim the Kodiak bear has poor eyesight, but his sense of hearing and smell are keenly developed. It must be true because that



The hunters—(l-r) Wallace, Chalkley and Morrison—and their slightly over six-foot trophy. It took an hour to skin off the makings of a rug

big brown bear ignored our boat drifting almost directly below him, but as soon as the skiff's outboard motor started he paused in his grazing, raised his head as if searching for the noise reaching him from below, and, having located it, ambled up the mountain slope. We signaled the hunters in the boat that it was useless to go on in and

to return to the cruiser. Even as they climbed aboard some 10 minutes later, the bear could still be seen without the aid of binoculars, moving across the snow line near the peaks of the towering mountains.

The ill fortune of not being able to get within shooting range remained with us through the entire day and con-

tinued even after we had tied up for the night. Wells tossed a fishing line over the side but even the fish thwarted our attempts to keep the day from being an entire bust. Instead of fresh fish for the evening meal, we settled for canned meat and fried potatoes.

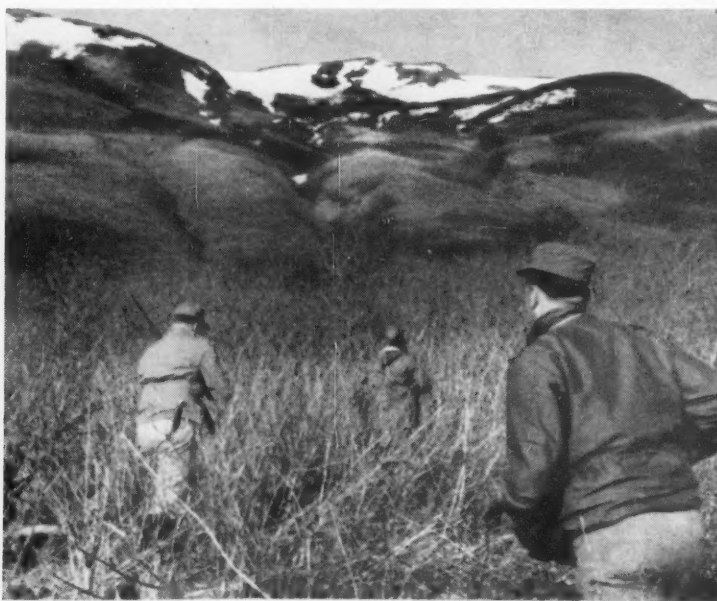
A council of war was held on the morning of the third day. Charts of the area were broken out and locations of the bears spotted the previous day were circled on the maps. Wallace favored returning to the area where the big black bear was discovered; Sheff and Morrison believed that the most likely area would be the locality where two bears had been sighted the previous day. Chalkley, running a patch through the bore of his rifle, made it clear he would accept any decision as long as it would lead to the early sighting of a bear. Pete Ponchene settled the discussion with the suggestion of stopping off at the spot where the two bears had been seen and then go on to the area of the other big bear.

The anchor was hauled up and we were underway. By now the inlets and small rocky isles that dotted the waters off the big islands were familiar sights to all of us and as we neared our first destination all hands were busy scanning each cleared area as it came into view. It's impossible to spot a bear in the thick underbrush, but when he lumbers out into the open ground only a novice would fail to see him. Wells, Chalkley and I had become quite proficient during the past two days and considered ourselves old hands at this Kodiak bear hunting business.

**TURN PAGE**



Chalkley volunteered for mess duty on the third day and fed the party hotcakes and coffee for breakfast



A bear was spotted in the Alaskan foothills and the hunters went in slowly. Harry Wallace got the kill

## BEAR HUNT (cont.)

Fifteen minutes later we sighted the bears on the grassy slope 700 yards away and about 300 yards up the side of the mountain. Through the glasses we could see the sow and boar, sunning themselves on the knoll. Neither of the bears had given any indication that they had heard the sound of our engine before Pete dropped it back to idling speed. The bow was pointing inland and there was no time for whispered conferences. The skiff was hauled alongside and Wallace and Chalkley hopped in. This time, instead of starting the outboard, they skulled their boat to the beach.

As Wallace and Chalkley fought their way up the steep side of the mountain, several hundred yards behind the bears, Pete let the outboard tide pull the boat back into midstream where we could keep an eye on both the hunted and the hunters.

It took just half an hour for the two men to get within good shooting range. During that time the sow walked twice to the edge of the overhanging grassy ridge to look down on the boat drifting by. Each time we froze into immobility and, seemingly satisfied that we were all aboard, she returned to her place in the sun.

The boar, the bigger of the two bears, probably couldn't stand the sight of the uneaten skunk cabbage on the far end of the ledge and by the time the two men were in position he had ambled out of their line of sight. Wal-



Skinning the second bear was another hour-long job. Photographer Wells helped stretch the hide as Wallace cut it away from the body

lace signaled Chalkley to take first shot at the sow but the Marine answered in the negative and motioned Wallace to take the shot. Later, Chalkley confessed the sow looked too small and he was hoping for a shot at the boar if he put in an appearance.

Wallace, not worried about the size of the bear, sighted in and squeezed off his shot. As the hills resounded to the sound of the firing, the sow got to her feet, stumbled, picked herself up

again and attempted to move away. At the man-made sound, the boar high-tailed up a mountain draw and out of sight. The sow reached the edge of the flat ground and might have made it to safety but Chalkley pumped a shot into her and she rolled down the hill several yards before coming to rest at the edge of an alder bush.

Even as the bear started her downward plunge, Pete was backing the boat to the water's edge and the rest of the party unloaded, carrying the necessary knives and gear for skinning and packing the bear's hide and head back to the boat. Our second kill could have been a twin of the first; both were the same size and weight and the latter required exactly the same amount of time to separate the hide from the carcass. We now had two bears on the cabin roof and were looking for a third.

Two hours later we were near the beach of our second destination, the grazing grounds of the large brown bear spotted the day before. However, a close scrutiny of the slopes failed to reveal the presence of any bear. Another positive sign that the bear was still up in the snow-capped mountains was the presence of a herd of elk in the same grazing area. Elk and bear do not use the same area at the same time.

The disappointment at not getting a



Wallace toted the hide downhill on a board. Chalkley (r) carried a bear's leg to stew for supper



chance at a really trophy-sized bear was keenly felt by the entire group. Chalkley was still determined to take home a bear—not one like the two six-footers tied on the cabin roof, but something in the nine-foot class.

And as the sun dropped closer to the horizon, Chalkley's hopes had also started a downward plunge. Pete had already turned the boat back in the direction of Kodiak. We would have to make as much distance as possible in order to ride the tide through the strait in the early morning hours. However, there was still bear country ahead of us and Chalkley maintained his observation post on the bow of the cruiser. A slight drizzle of rain started to fall and a haze covered many parts of the rockbound coast. Realizing Chalkley's disappointment, Pete kept the boat as close to the shoreline as possible.

Suddenly Pete cut the engine. He had spotted something and the familiar patterns started; a hiss from up forward to attract attention, then following the direction of a pointing arm to the beach. All glasses were focused on an opening in an alder patch where two noses protruded. The distance was about 600 yards but even in the hazy light we were able to discern the two bears, big brutes, sitting in their alder brush home practically waving the welcome mat in our faces.

Chalkley and Sheff drew the nod for the trip ashore and in a matter of minutes they were in the skiff. Pete had backed the boat in close and a shove



Chalkley (r) wore a big smile after dropping the biggest bear of the hunt with three fine shots. Wallace helped hold the nine-footer's head

on the stern carried the skiff in. Once ashore, the two men were lost to sight and we settled down to watch the bears through the glasses.

It was a full hour later when we sighted Chalkley signaling from a ravine below and behind the bears. Arm and hand signals were given to direct him in the general direction of the two bears and he continued his climb. Sheff

hadn't put in an appearance and it was assumed that he, the older of the two, had been unable to keep pace with the sergeant major. Unknown to the party on the boat, the two had worked out their own strategy and Sheff actually was working his way through the brush to the opposite side of the alder patch. He was moving slowly to allow Chalkley time to (continued on page 69)



Huntmen (l-r) Wallace, Chalkley, Sheff, Morrison came home from the hills with three b'ars and big

grins. The total cost of the venture, less the price of mounting the hides, was approximately \$50 each

by TSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by  
SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel  
Leatherneck Staff Photographer  
and Official USMC Photographers

**Senior NCO's of the 75th Special  
Infantry Company find the Citizen Marine  
Corps is slightly different from regular  
duty, but the goal is the same**



# PORTSMOUTH



# R

**D**ESPITE THE ARRIVAL of the Atomic Age with its mushroom bombs and push-button gadgets, the mission of the Marine infantryman has not changed. He's still expected to move in, mop up and hold—if there should ever be the need. The Marine Corps Reserve infantry outfits emphasize this mission in their training and one of the fine examples is the 75th Special Infantry Company, Portsmouth, Ohio. Its members take their ground training seriously and their record proves it.

Groundwork was laid for Portsmouth's Organized Marine Corps Reserve outfit in 1947, with the formation of a Volunteer Reserve Training Unit. Captain Orel G. Weed, USMCR, a local businessman and Marine veteran of World War II, pioneered the organization with a handful of enlisted men, but just as they were set to take a giant stride and form an Organized Re-

serve Company, the Korean situation blew up and knocked them out of step. By March 4, 1953, they were regrouped and Capt. Weed was calling cadence for the newly-formed 75th Special Infantry Company.

The Portsmouth Reserve Company didn't reach "man-size" stature overnight, although seven recruits and two former Marines were sworn into the company at the activation ceremonies. Additional men to staff the unit were, and still are, hard to get. Night shifts, high school activities and travel distances make drill attendance difficult and limit the number of Reservists carried on the rolls in an active status. The problem is not new to the Marine Corps Reserve, but no one calls it insurmountable. Young outfits, like the 75th, regard it as part of their "growing pains," and they're willing to work hard while looking for a cure-all.

"Our chief problem is keeping the

men we do enlist," says Capt. Weed. "If we could hold every man enlisted, we would have topped our authorized strength long ago. We are constantly forced to drop members for not attending drills and new recruits, as well as some of our veterans, are lost to the Regular Establishment every month." In little more than a year, nearly half of the present strength of the 75th joined the Regulars, but that is not looked upon as a loss. In fact, the company has slowly grown into a hard core of five officers and 81 enlisted men and it is their interest that keeps the 75th alive and functioning.

Pfc Millard Billups, Jr., a Kentucky farmer, is the kind of Reservist the Marines are always looking for. He shows up regularly for training although he has to walk six miles to catch a bus into the city.

Corporal Herbert M. Billups (no relation) is (continued on page 32)



# *ESERVISTS*



Portsmouth's Reserve Advisory Board members discussed plans for recruiting Marine Reservists



A fire team demonstrated the effectiveness of a flame thrower at Camp Sherman's Rifle Range





consistent to. He attends drill at the training center and then drives 16 miles to put in a full eight hours on the night shift at an atomic energy plant.

In two and a half years, the 75th has become an integral part of Portsmouth's community life. City Manager Robert Layton, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Edward Hoechst and several prominent businessmen form the local Marine Corps Reserve Advisory Board. They take an active interest in the company and help iron out its problems.

Mrs. Richard Lewry, wife of a steel mill superintendent, is the only distaff member of the board. Her son, Richard, Jr., served with the Fifth Marines in Korea and lost his life at the Nak-tong River in August, 1950. She and Mr. Lewry have formed a wide circle of friends throughout the Corps and they spend a part of each Summer vacation visiting some Marine Corps installation.

In return for the interest and help the community affords the company, the 75th "turns to" on every community project possible and takes part in Portsmouth's parades and ceremonies. The Christmastime "Toys For Tots" drive has been correlated with a local charity drive and the Reservists put



Captain Carl Skaugen (right), the 1&I at Portsmouth, and Sgt. James Landrum (standing) taught Reservists how to handle a rocket launcher

in six weeks of spare time activity gathering, refinishing and distributing toys to needy children.

Armed Forces Day, 1955, was almost 100 per cent a Marine Corps project. Captain Carl W. Skaugen, the 75th's Inspector-Instructor, planned in detail an attack on a fortified position and moved flame throwers, 3.5 rocket launchers and several fire teams into

the Portsmouth Municipal Stadium to demonstrate infantry tactics before a crowd of some 4000 townspeople. They voted it the best Armed Forces Day celebration in Portsmouth history.

Like all cities and towns located on large rivers, Portsmouth is troubled with high water during annual Spring floods. The city, itself, is protected by a huge floodwall but outlying districts are under water when the usually peaceful Ohio River goes on a rampage. The 75th celebrated its second anniversary last March while evacuating flood victims and rescuing personal property from high water. Before the flood crested at 60 feet, personnel of the company worked for 72 hours patrolling the flood wall, filling and placing additional sandbags.

The training syllabus for the 75th follows the standard program outlined for all special infantry companies. The unit meets weekly at the Navy and Marine Reserve Training Center, located at Charles and Boundary streets, in Portsmouth.

The center was originally designed to accommodate the Navy only but a new wing has been built since the Marine unit was activated. Plans have



◀ Lieut. E. Bailey (pointing) used a terrain model while teaching rifle platoon tactics to Reservists

been drawn and money allocated to build a small bore rifle range on the roof of the new wing.

Combat veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict hold classroom instruction on weapons, rifle platoon tactics, night scouting and other basic infantry subjects. The huge drill hall is used to teach the neophyte Reservists the rudiments of close order drill, the manual of arms, and to keep a sharp edge on the former Marines who have already been through the mill at Parris Island or San Diego. However, facilities for training in field problems and practical demonstrations of infantry weapons are necessarily limited at the center.

"The men soon get tired of spending the greater part of their time in the classroom," Capt. Skaugen says. "This applies especially to our high school students who spend five or six hours of normal classroom study before they



Fresh from two weeks of active duty at Parris Island, the Reservists were "well in" with the Browning Automatic Rifle at Camp Sherman

## The Portsmouth Reserve Company didn't reach "man-size" stature overnight, but the outfit now has five officers and 81 enlisted men



Two drill periods are combined when the Portsmouth unit goes to the Camp Sherman range. The weekend is spent firing and boondocking

come to training. We have to devise something more interesting than just lectures."

Camp Sherman, a National Guard installation at nearby Chillicothe, Ohio, relieves some of the classroom monotony by making its rifle range available to the Marines. Capt. Skaugen tries to arrange at least two trips to the range each Summer to supplement the regular two weeks of active duty.

Two drill periods are combined when the Portsmouth unit goes to Camp Sherman and the Reservists spend the weekend on the range and boondocking in the surrounding hills. On the range, the men fire a familiarization course with the M-1 rifle and Browning Automatic Rifle, then they go into the field for day and night problems. Interest runs highest, especially among the younger members, when the flame throwers and rocket launchers are demonstrated.

The Senior NCO's of the 75th find the Citizen Marine Corps slightly different from regular duty. It's explained by MSgt. Raymond A. Kemper, First Sergeant of the unit, who said: "We really don't have much control over the individual man. If he doesn't show up for drill, there isn't much we can do about it except drop him if he misses too many meetings. Maybe the new Reserve Law will correct this situation.

"In any case, like all the other men we have who served during World War II and the Korean conflict, I joined the Organized Reserve to maintain my affiliation with the Marine Corps and to be readily available in the event we are again called on to back up the Regular Establishment. I'm sticking with it through thick or thin." **END**

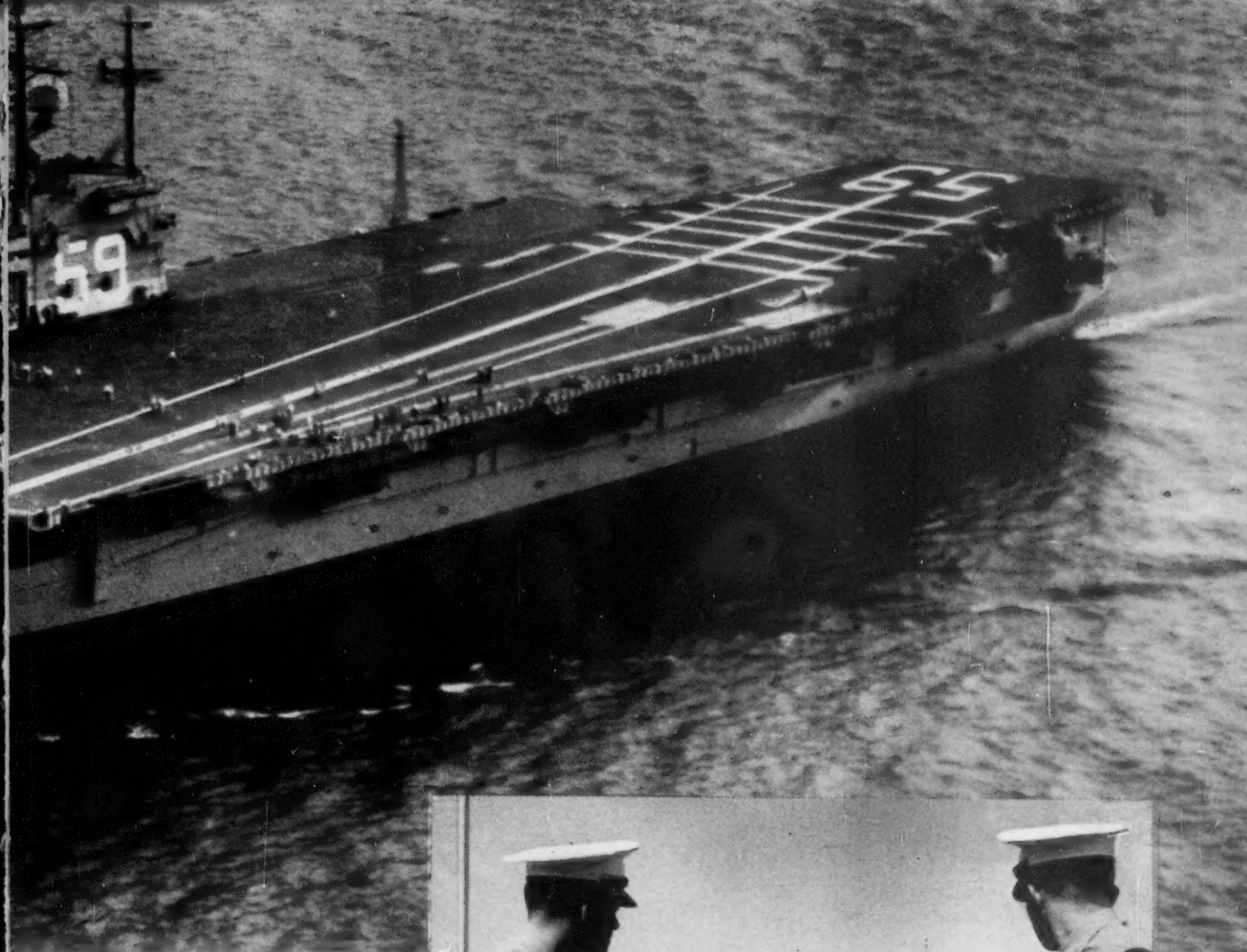


The Navy's new aircraft carrier  
honors the first Secretary of Defense

**MARINE DETACHMENT**

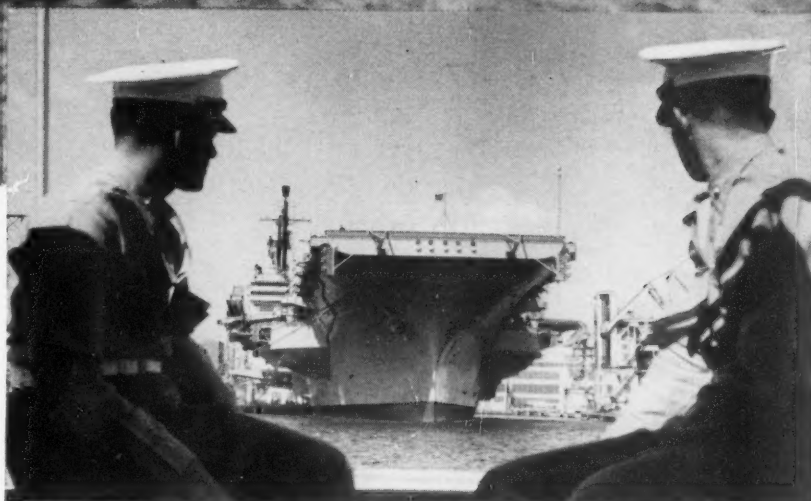
**USS  
FORRESTAL**





by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky  
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by  
TSgt. Charles B. Tyler  
Leatherneck Staff Photographer



From a small boat, a pair of detachment Marines—Corporal Alfred Grecco and Private LeRoy Caron—got a look at her hurricane bow

**T**HE MARINES got their first look at the attack aircraft carrier *USS Forrestal* as their buses trundled along a house-lined street leading to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in Newport News, Virginia. They had left Sea School at the Portsmouth Marine Barracks at nine o'clock that morning for their new home aboard the world's largest ship. Some

spent the ride swapping sea stories; others watched the Tidewater countryside.

As the buses closed on the civilian yard where the new carrier was spawned, she seemed to appear suddenly from nowhere. Her hurricane bow climbed skyward to a flight deck that spread far out from her hull on either side and she towered above the homes beneath her berth as though

they were toy houses nestled under a Christmas tree. The simile isn't too exaggerated; the height from her keel to her mast top equals that of a 25-story building.

Less than a handful of the Marines in the *Forrestal's* 64-man detachment had had previous sea-going experience under their white duty belts when the unit went aboard but they were all spellbound to varying degrees by the

**TURN PAGE**

*Forrestal's* unprecedented size. While the salts admitted "she's a big 'un," they weren't overly impressed until they surveyed the Marine compartment. It's an innovation in the annals of ships' detachments.

In keeping with the Navy's policies of recent years to boost morale and increase the fighting efficiency of its crews, the facilities aboard the *Forrestal* have been designed and built as living quarters for the men who man her, instead of mere sleeping spaces. Since most off-duty time is spent in these areas, spaciousness and color harmony were incorporated into the blueprints to make the quarters more comfortable and relaxing. Each berthing area has its own recreation rooms with easy chairs and writing tables.

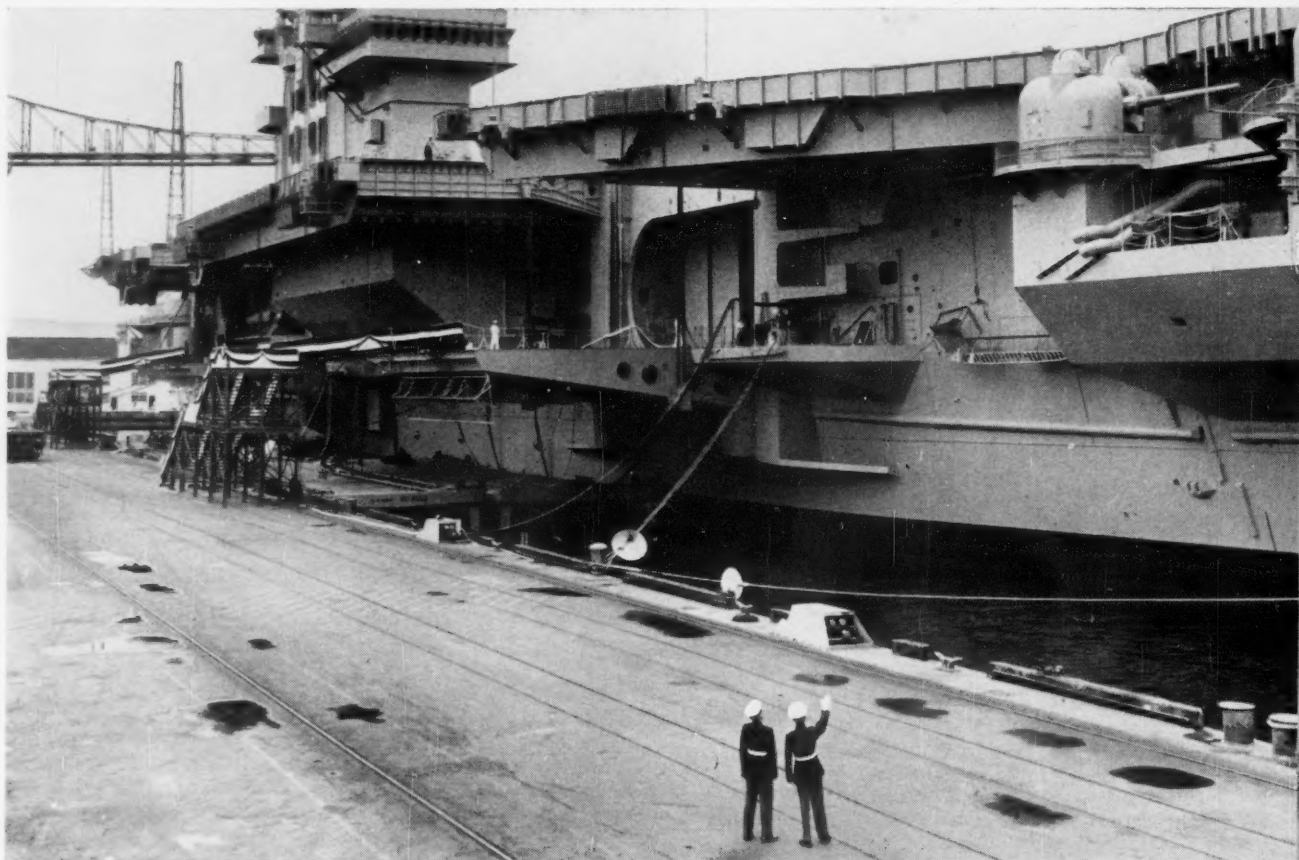
Within their third deck habitat, the Marines boast a press shop, blues locker, greens locker, showers, detachment office, First Sergeant's stateroom,



berthing space with more than 100 bunks and a recreation room. And, typical of the rest of the ship, there is plenty of elbowroom.

Although Captain Harry L. Alderman, commanding officer of the Marine Detachment, had been aboard the ship several times before and after

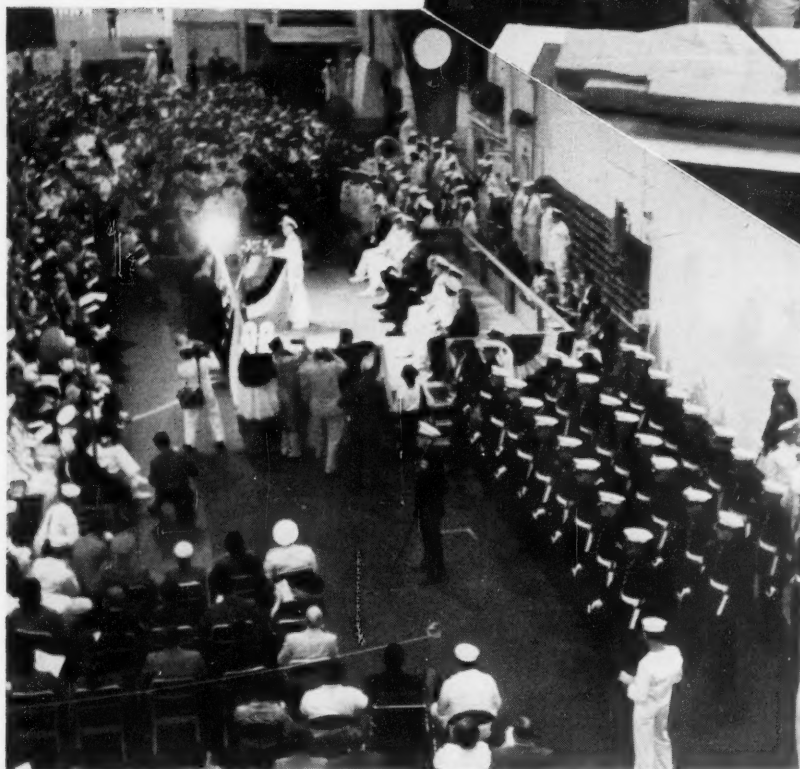
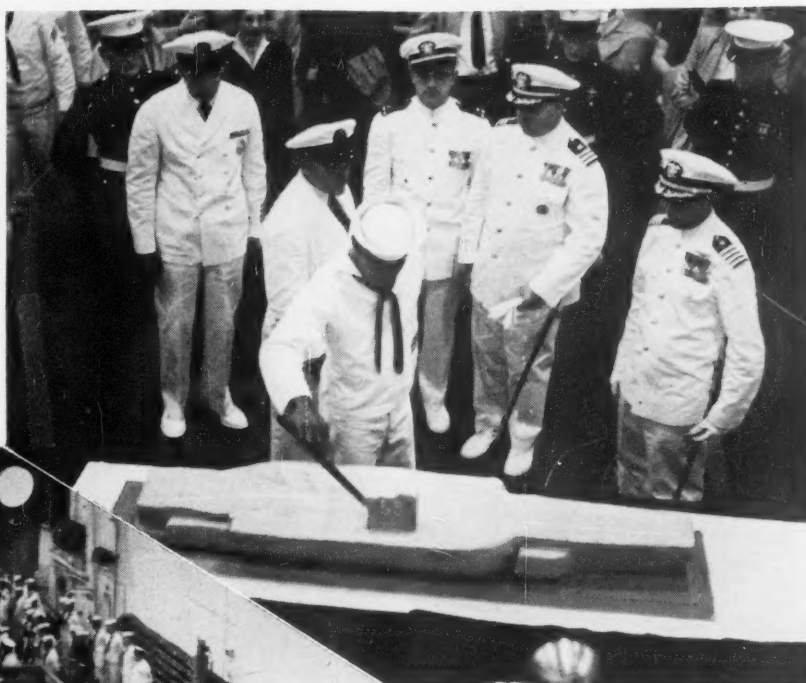
the civilian sea trials were completed, Sergeant Harold W. Leach, Pfc Wiley Francis and Private Marvin P. Faircloth beat the rest of the detachment aboard by a few days when they were ordered to the ship to get up steam on the unit's pressing machine. Francis and Faircloth had been assigned as



Privates Thomas Davis and Floyd Watson tried to take in the ship's awesome size from the pier.

Her 1036-foot length and 252-foot over-all width makes her the longest, widest ship in the world

Captain Roy Johnson (r), CO of the ship, presided at cake cutting ➡



◀ The Marines maintained a rigid parade rest during the ceremony

duty pressers but neither possessed any experience at the job; Leach, who had served aboard the *USS Valley Forge*, was detailed to teach them. When the others arrived on Wednesday, September 29, the press shop was open for business.

Capt. Alderman's first word was to unload seabags and get all gear squared away, an ordinance which perplexed some of the Marines who tried to fathom the puzzle of the Navy's regulation half-sized lockers. It was about this time that the inevitable happened. One Marine, dispatched from the area on official business, wandered through a good share of the *Forrestal's* 1240

watertight compartments for more than two hours before he finally made home port again.

It was, however, an isolated incident and the Marines became intensely interested in the big aircraft carrier which a crewman had called a "floating city." All but two of the detachment's NCOs had volunteered for the *Forrestal* but before the day was out, any of them would willingly tell a hapless listener in rapid-fire fashion that:

The *Forrestal's* 1036-foot length and 252-foot over-all width makes her the longest, widest ship in the world.

The largest of her three rudders weighs 45 tons.

She has seven air-conditioning systems of 500-ton capacity each, enough to completely air-condition two Empire State Buildings, or the equivalent of melting 2,100,000 pounds of ice per day.

Her hangar deck is the length of two and a half full-sized football fields and her flight deck totals nearly four acres, roomy enough to park the luxury liners *United States* and *America* side by side with space to spare.

The several million blueprints used in her construction would stretch a path 30 inches wide for 2100 miles.

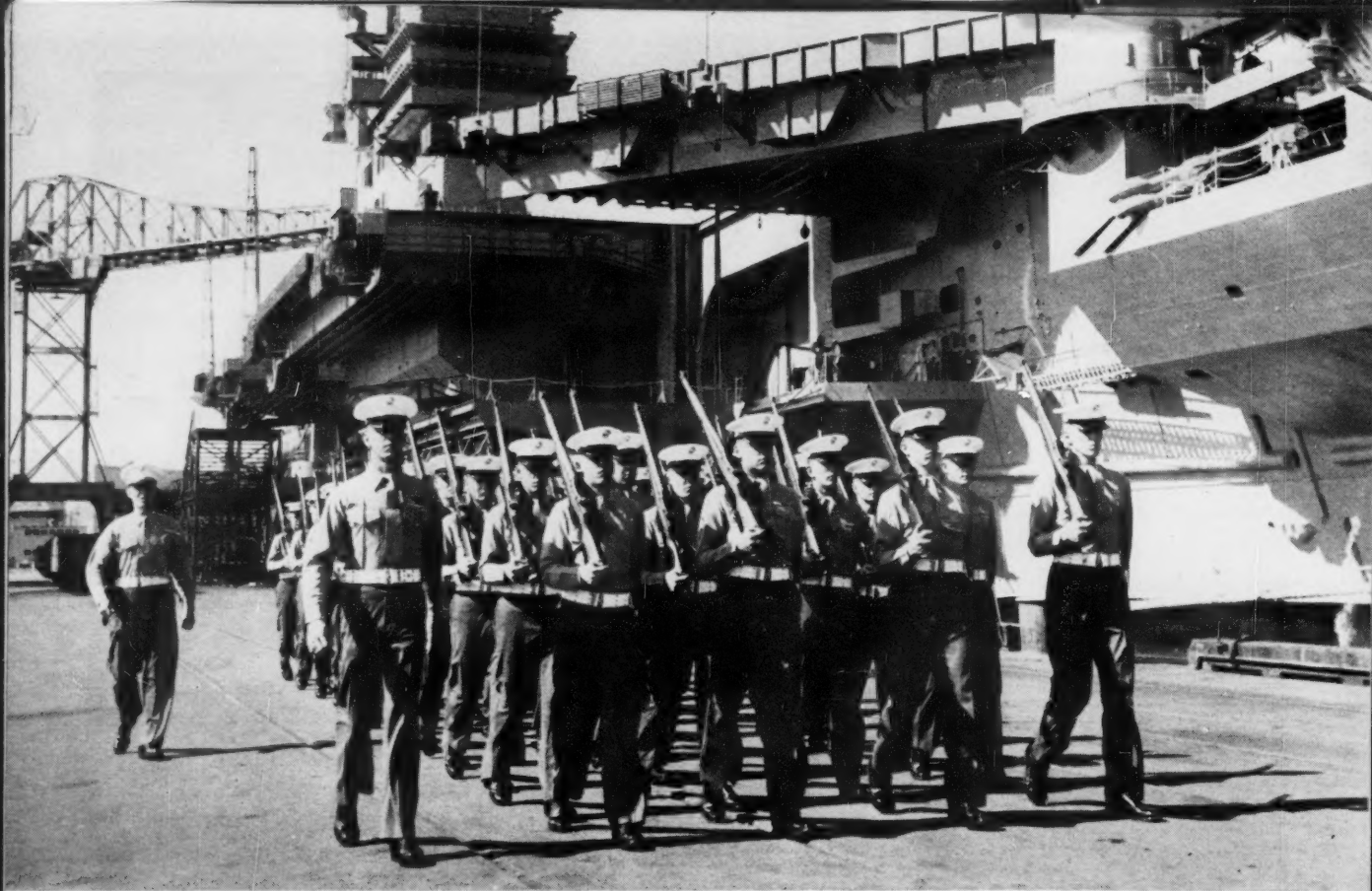
If all of the 2,000,000 pounds of weld metal used on her were one-quarter-inch in size, it would extend from Newport News to San Francisco—2400 miles.

She's got 180 miles of pipe, 290 miles of electric cable and 2300 telephones aboard, and serves 10,500 meals each day.

Next morning, the aircraft carrier

**TURN PAGE**





Shortly after the ship was commissioned, platoon drill was conducted on the hangar deck or on the

pier where she was berthed. The flight deck was off limits while the catapults were being completed

## FORRESTAL (cont.)

got underway from Newport News to the Norfolk Naval Shipyard at Portsmouth. Marines below in the compartment claimed that they wouldn't have known the ship was moving if someone hadn't told them. Those on the flight deck watched uneasily as she eased through a channel so close to shore that only land was visible beneath the overhanging flight deck. After she had been backed gently alongside a pier, sentries were set at the forward and after brows—an ultra-nautical term for gangways—and a semblance of the polished tradition Marines know as sea-going duty, began to develop.

A guard of the day was established and the four posts that were manned included the two brows and orderlies to the *Forrestal's* commanding officer, Captain Roy L. Johnson, and his executive officer, Commander Edward L. Anderson. Other posts undoubtedly will be added as future needs dictate. At this writing, for example, the ship's brig was—and possibly still is—virgin territory; no sentries required. Under the *Forrestal's* Ship's Regulations

## At the commissioning ceremony, Secretary of the Navy Charles Thomas called her, "A weapon of war dedicated to peace"

which bestow proper prestige and responsibility to the Marine NCOs on board, the sergeant of the guard will also be brig warden if the need arises. The Marines also form the core of the ship's landing party.

Technically, when the *Forrestal* was moved from her birthplace at Newport News to the pier at Portsmouth, she still belonged to her builders. The company's delivery of the ship and acceptance of the 60,000-ton *Forrestal* by the Navy were scheduled for the commissioning ceremony on Saturday, October 1. On the two days preceding C-day, all hands, including a Marine honor guard, mustered for quarters on the flight deck to rehearse the ceremony. Both days were typical mild Autumn with a clear and sunny sky. According to the twisted SOP of fate, on Saturday the flight deck was awash

with rain and 6000 folding chairs had to be set up on the hangar deck.

Despite the downpour, an estimated 6000 guests—including Lieutenant General Alfred H. Noble, commanding general, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic—boarded the *Forrestal* for the impressive show which saw Rear Admiral I. N. Kiland, commandant of the Fifth Naval District, accept the ship from Mr. W. E. Blewett, Jr., president of the shipbuilding company, and order the *Forrestal* into commission with the Fleet. The National Anthem sounded as the ensign, jack and commission pennant were hoisted. Capt. Johnson assumed command of the ship and instructed the navigator—carrying the traditional long glass—to set the first watch, putting into operation the largest and most powerful warship ever built.

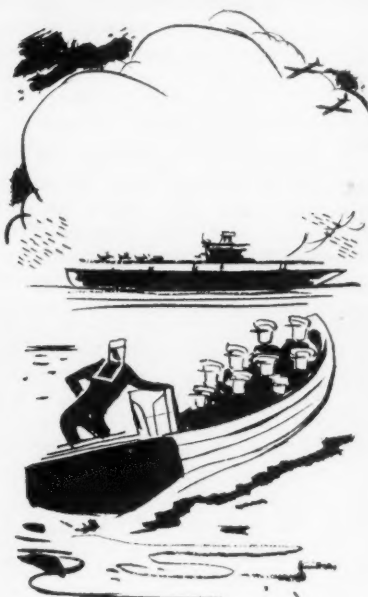
There were speeches by Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas, Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Arleigh A. Burke and a keynote address by Secretary of the Navy for Air James H. Smith, Jr., who called the *Forrestal* the first achievement of a striking force concept "which might well be termed the mobile nuclear reprisal force."

A bust of the ship's namesake, presented to the *Forrestal* by the National Security Industrial Association, was unveiled by Michael Forrestal, son of the Nation's first Secretary of Defense. After the benediction, the official party departed from the speaker's stand and a reception commenced on the hangar deck.

Throughout the commissioning, the Marine Detachment honor guard had



Captain Harry L. Alderman, skipper of the Marine Detachment, held a confab in the MD recreation lounge with his noncommissioned officers



stood at a rigid, unwavering parade rest, with only a few appropriate present arms commands to shift the tension of taut muscles. In all, they had been in place nearly four hours. When the Secretary of the Navy and the other dignitaries went ashore, the Marines were on the forward elevator to render honors. Dockside, the Marine Detachment from the *USS Iowa* at the next pier, had turned out a snappy guard for the official party when it came aboard.

TURN PAGE

The old standing order on Navy ships to "Up all bunks" during the day also applies to the Marine compartment



Sea-going polish is one continuous spit-and-shine. Most men apply the treatment to buttons, buckles, shoes and cap visors in the rec lounge





A glance along the gallery deck is like looking in a trick mirror



By the light of an individual pullman-type lamp, Corporal Franklin A. Hambrick reads in his rack. Comfort was built right into the blueprints

## FORRESTAL (cont.)

The following day—Sunday—religious services were held on the hangar deck.

Monday, the crew turned to on ship's work. The *Forrestal* is scheduled to remain at berth at Portsmouth for fitting out until January, when the *Forrestal* tentatively will depart for a shakedown cruise to the Caribbean. Her assorted jet aircraft are expected aboard by the end of November.

With the commissioning ceremony entered in the ship's log, the Marine Detachment settled to the job of applying the doctrines taught in Sea School classrooms to their particular status aboard the biggest thing afloat. And because of the newness and tremendous size of the ship, the newly-formed detachment has no precedents to guide it. In a sense, it's a matter of applying the oldest duty in the Corps to the newest ship in the line.

When the Continental Congress passed its resolution on November 10, 1775, authorizing two battalions of Marines, it specified that the enlistees be "good seamen or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage at sea." A regular Marine detachment was on board the brig *Cabot* during December of that year, with another going aboard the *Alfred* the following month. Early in 1776, the Marines from these and other ships in the squadron of Commodore Esek Hopkins pulled off the Corps' first amphibious landing of record when

they went ashore at New Providence in the Bahamas. During that war, Marines served with distinction on nearly every warship in the Continental Navy—and the tradition was born. At sea, they performed numerous duties—setting an example of high military character for the crews, furnishing guards and sentinels, and "at all times they sustain and protect the stern and necessary discipline of a ship by their organization, distinctive character, training, and, we might add, nature."

Sea-going duties haven't changed too much over the years, although Marines are no longer required to be "good seaman, etc." Today, they are the product of two Sea Schools, one at Portsmouth, Virginia, the other at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California. Ships' Detachments are assigned to light and heavy cruisers, battleships and carriers, and occasionally to smaller ships when the Flag is aboard.

Usually, when a detachment reports aboard a new ship, it is at full strength. Although the *Forrestal's* Marine guard formed on August 29—nearly a month before boarding—it went up the gangway minus a first sergeant. The detachment's prospective "top" was hospitalized while the Marines were waiting out the completion of the ship's construction. The extent of his ailment wasn't determined in time to request a replacement before reporting to the ship.

A first sergeant in any outfit is a key person, perhaps even more so in a new unit. The *Forrestal* detachment was faced with a small problem—but they had the answer.

In addition to Leach, the old sea duty hands included Capt. Alderman, who had pulled duty aboard the *USS Huntington*, and Staff Sergeant Peter Kobelka, the detachment gunnery sergeant, who was aboard the first carrier *USS Wasp* when she was commissioned. During the first days of shipboard organization, Capt. Alderman and First Lieutenant Charles H. Black, the detachment exec, discovered that the NCOs—led by Leach and Kobelka—were bridging the gap left by the six-stripe vacancy. In the detachment office, Sergeant Lloyd R. Bell took charge of the paperwork which normally would have fallen to the first sergeant.

When Master Sergeant Robert E. Orput, the new first sergeant, reported aboard on November 1, there was a small crisis. His stateroom, was being used as the sergeant of the guard's office, but Orput, who formerly served aboard the *USS Missouri*, decided to extend the guard's lease and moved into CPO quarters.

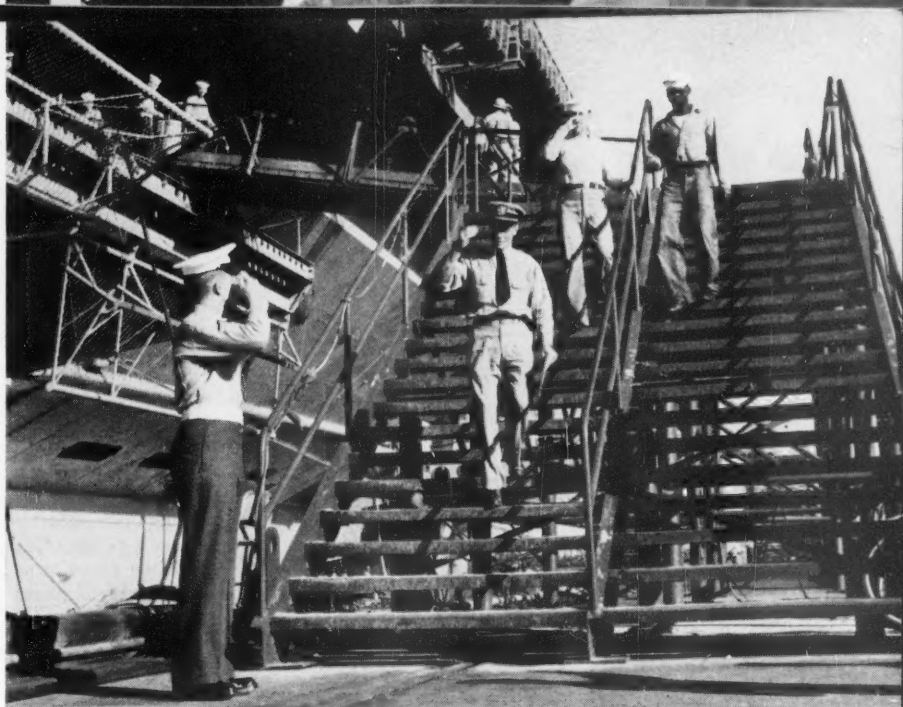
The younger, non-rated Marines of the detachment are willing and eager to do a good job and seem imbued with the proud notion that, given a little time, they'll be among the best and sharpest Marine outfits afloat. They also have an important responsibility ahead of them. Whether they'll be called upon to man the ship's batteries hasn't been determined—the *Forrestal's* armament consists of eight automatic five-inch guns coupled to an electronic fire-control system. Instead, the detachment probably will have one of the toughest security missions ever handed the Marines.



The *Forrestal's* complement of more than 100 powerful jet planes will be capable of delivering quantities of atomic weapons to targets far beyond the reach of earlier carrier-based aircraft. Guarding the "special weapons" locker where the atomic brickbats will be kept will prove a unique chore for the Marine Detachment aboard the *Forrestal*, but it's also a throwback to the Continental days. Aboard those early ships, the Marines were sole guardians of the "arms chest."

Although the *Forrestal* is an awkward-looking ship with ungainly lines, she was built for the future. The trim, sweeping lines of modern ships were not considered in her make-up. At sea, she has done 35 mph and can turn like a tin can. She was built for a purpose, and early reports indicate she'll make the grade. At the commissioning ceremony, Secretary of the Navy Thomas expressed the sum of her existence when he called her, "A weapon of war dedicated to peace."

Something akin to that has long been a Marine Corps aim, too. **END**



Pfc James M. Davis saluted smartly when on duty at the after brow. Elevators were lowered from the flight deck to help form the gangways



The Marines pulled colors on the ship's hangar deck fantail. They also furnish orderlies for the

ship's captain and executive officer. In January, the ship sails to the Caribbean for a shakedown

# In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky

## Judo and TV

When a Cerebral Palsy Telethon took place in Birmingham, Alabama, a judo team from the 3d 105-mm. Howitzer Battalion was allotted more time than any of the other entertainers. Although the team went "on camera" at eight o'clock Sunday morning, there was an immediate response from the viewing audience.

The first contribution to the telethon was presented for the 3d One-Oh-Fives and amounted to more than \$100. On the second day of the program, the judo team collected and presented the campaign with another \$15, while a delighted viewer kicked in \$11 in the name of the team.

Members of the battalion's I&I staff and Marines from the recruiting station were there in blues on Sunday to act as security guards.

In addition to aiding the worthy cause, some of the reservists enriched their personal interest. One member of the team reportedly added 10 numbers to his little black book, including motion picture actress Denise Darcel's name and address. According to the story, she wrote the data in the book herself.

Hangfire  
Birmingham, Ala.

## Annie Oakleys

Eight members of the Woman Marine Administrative Platoon, attached to the 1st 4.5 Rocket Battalion, Dallas, Texas, were awarded marksmanship medals at a recent inspection. Major R. T. Patterson, Jr., battalion commander, presented two plaques to platoon leader Major Marian G. Craig for the platoon's efforts on the firing

line. The women won the Western League Women Marine Reserve Rifle and Pistol Gallery championship for 1955.

Six members of the platoon were awarded medals for being members of both the championship rifle and pistol teams. They were Sergeant Beverly Dickerson, Corporal Novelle Lucas, and Pfc's Veta M. Bruce, Betty G. Henry, Nora I. Moser and Pauline L. Taylor.

Corporal Betty Matz was a member of the pistol team, and Pfc Oneita W. Denton, a member of the rifle team. Both squads were captained by Corp. Lucas.

Not ones to waste time or ammo, the distaff dead-eyes announced that practice for the 1956 matches would begin immediately.

The Rocketeer  
Dallas, Texas

## Marines At The Airshow

The aerial might of the Armed Forces passed in review in the skies above Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as approximately 300,000 people filled the city's huge International Airport for the National Aircraft Show. The Marine Corps, participating after a two-year layoff, displayed a hard-hitting close air support team as helicopters, protected by jets, unloaded their troops to gain a pre-set objective and thrill the crowd with the effectiveness of the Corps' tactics.

One of the guests at the show was Marine Reserve Lieutenant Colonel James F. (Skeets) Coleman. Widely-known for his piloting of Convair's new



Official USMC Photo

Thirty-three members of the 1st 90-mm. AAA Gun Bn. of Freemansburg, Pa., went on active duty with regulars

## THE OLD RESERVE CORPS...

During the months of December, January and February (1929-30) the 316th Company drilled as usual, without pay. Man to man they voiced their loyalty and desire to drill those three months, irrespective of pay . . . We are not describing our drill space because it is hoped that the "powers that be" will arrange for the necessary improvement. Many of the boys have taken advantage of the Naval Reserve's kind and thoughtful invitation to accompany them on the Eagle Boat "57" for weekend cruises. The 316th Company reciprocated by challenging them to a boxing match. Several of these were held on the pier, and not a few of the bouts ended in "knock-outs."

A dance was given on the pier during June, and same was well attended. Punch, ice cream, cake and coffee were served afterwards. We are still wondering where Gunnery Sergeant Hines obtained so much good food without an accounting.

*From Records of the Reserve Units.*



*Official USMC Photo*

Brig. Gen. John Macklin (r) gave Capt. Thomas McQuany an award for Akron's 1st AW Battery

experimental vertical take-off fighter, he also was named to represent all Marine Corps Reserve pilots at the show and during the coming year. Previously, he had won the Harmon Trophy for 1955 for contributions to the field of vertical flight and the transition to normal flight.

*4th District Newsletter  
Philadelphia, Pa.*

### To The Races

St. Joseph, Missouri's 4th 105-mm. Howitzer Battery recently assisted their hometown with its first annual sport car race.

By installing a communication system at the city airport, the 4th enabled race officials to maintain contact with all points of the course. The officials were then able to exert maximum control and safety precautions by warning drivers of impending dangers and road hazards. In addition to the communication network, the unit's public address system kept the spectators informed of the race's progress.

A local business concern and the St.

Joseph Chamber of Commerce solicited the unit's aid in connection with the communication system.

By utilizing equipment on hand, the 4th 105-mm. Howitzers strengthened relations with the general public and gave the local Chamber of Commerce another example of how Marines double-in-brass to handle any situation.

*9th District Reporter  
Chicago, Ill.  
END*



*Official USMC Photo*

1&1s from the 1st Rifles, Springfield, Mass., and the 70th Special Infantry, Hartford, Conn., took

part in Governor's Night ceremonies at the huge Eastern States Exposition held in West Springfield



# Leatherneck Laffs

By Burgin



All right Hansen  
gimme the jug!!

LEATHERNECK Magazine



"Men, I want one volunteer"

LEATHERNECK Magazine



How was I to know . . . I herd all  
this rappin' and a tappin'

LEATHERNECK Magazine



Toys! Toys! Toys!  
Don't you ever bring girl's!

LEATHERNECK Magazine



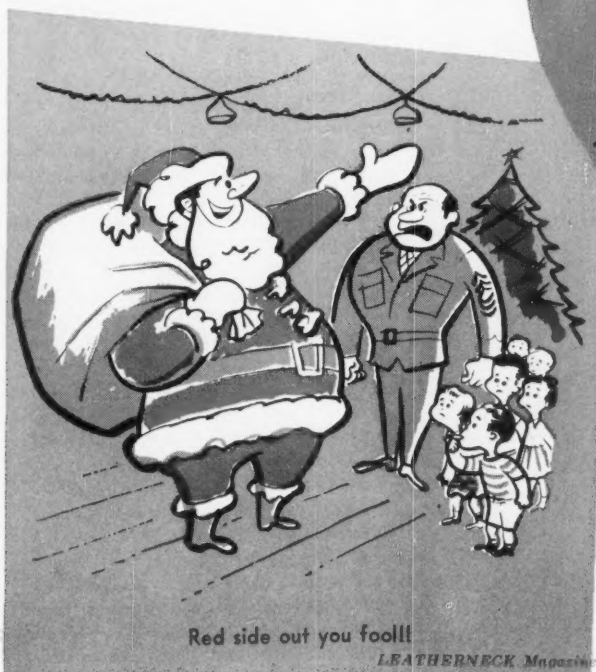
No son, I haven't shaved off my beard and my name ain't Santa Claus . . . now scram!

LEATHERNECK Magazine



You kin just knock off that "Merry Xmas Ho-Ho stuff 'cause you ain't going a step farther without a Base Tag!!

LEATHERNECK Magazine



Red side out you fool!!

LEATHERNECK Magazine



Al'right you birds, inside! The ol'man wants to see you!

LEATHERNECK Magazine

Merry Christmas  
and  
Happy New Year

# JUDO—Myth



**J**UDO HAS BEEN called many things—a sport, a science, “a power of the supernatural,” and “a myth of no value whatsoever.”

Armed forces and police departments over the world have spent large sums on judo, or “jujitsu” training. As a sport, judo is already world-wide and gaining new enthusiasts each year. My 17 years’ hobby of judo and related subjects covers studies in various countries, including the Orient; years as student and instructor; interviews in three languages; and comparisons with self-defense books in five languages.

Here are the questions most frequently asked:

*What is jujitsu?*

Jujitsu is a weaponless method of self-defense, or attack, without rules, employing scientific principles.

*Isn't judo a form of Japanese wrestling?*

Judo is not wrestling. Wrestling consists, basically, of struggling and straining to defeat an opponent—important as the “tricks” are, they are subordinate to the strenuous force underlying true wrestling matches.

In wrestling, weight limits are necessary. In judo, weight limits are not recognized; science is all-important. A judo player (Judoka) is not out of his class by giving away 50 or more pounds to his opponent.

Japanese wrestling (Sumo) draws large crowds, but the average Occidental finds it uninteresting. The appearance of a Sumo wrestler, who often weighs 350 pounds, is unlike the popular conception of an athlete. Then too, the sport is mostly a test of brute strength. Its most unpopular feature is that much time during a match is consumed by ceremonies of religious importance.

*What is the history of jujitsu?*

In Japan's feudal days, many martial exercises were practiced by the Samurai: fencing, archery, and the use of two-handed swords. The Samurai were the Army and Police of ancient Japan. Composed entirely of the lower nobility class, they had their own strict code of



# or Marvel ?

ethics (Bushido) and were supported by the working classes.

Since it was considered unfitting for a member of the Samurai to use his weapons against an unworthy foe, the study of weaponless self-defense was begun. It came into being mainly for defense against the peasants who occasionally revolted or attacked a lone Samurai. It also offered a pleasant interlude in the many available days of leisure.

The new study spread throughout the Japanese Empire. Travel was slow and painful and the Samurai camps had only occasional contact with each other; therefore, each Samurai school developed its own technique, unaware of what the other schools were doing. During the Tokugawa Period (1615-1867) jujitsu developed into an elaborate art, representing different schools of thought.

Under one school, no importance was attached to throws; the general idea was to pull one's opponent to the ground where the trained man had the advantage. Such specialty schools (throws, strangles, etc.) declined because they were incomplete. However, it is interesting to note that small groups of students following these old schools are still practicing.

Seifuku and kuatsu are medical teachings of judo and jujitsu but they are not recognized in many countries outside Japan.

Many individuals attempted to coordinate the teachings of the various jujitsu schools; only one man succeeded and to study the history of judo is to study the life of Jigoro Kano.

Professor Kano started studying jujitsu (already being called judo, at times) at the age of 16. In 1882, at the age of 23, he opened a school to teach judo (a dojo) at Eishoji Temple, Inaricho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

The following years were a hard struggle for a man with a new technique, but Professor Kano had a rare spirit and personality. With profound research, Professor Kano gradually developed the judo we know today. More

important, he drew up rules, designed special clothes (judogi), and made judo a sport.

Between 1886 and 1889, prestige was established when Kodokan (meaning "the way") judokas successfully met the best experts from other schools. Judo was then introduced into Europe and its popularity was permanently established.

From 1909 to 1932, Japanese schools began teaching judo, and women judo students increased in number. Many associations were formed during this period for the support of judo research.

In 1933, the headquarters of Kodokan and a large dojo were begun at Kasugacho, Koishikawa. This three-

story concrete building then became headquarters for all the uncounted dojos in the world.

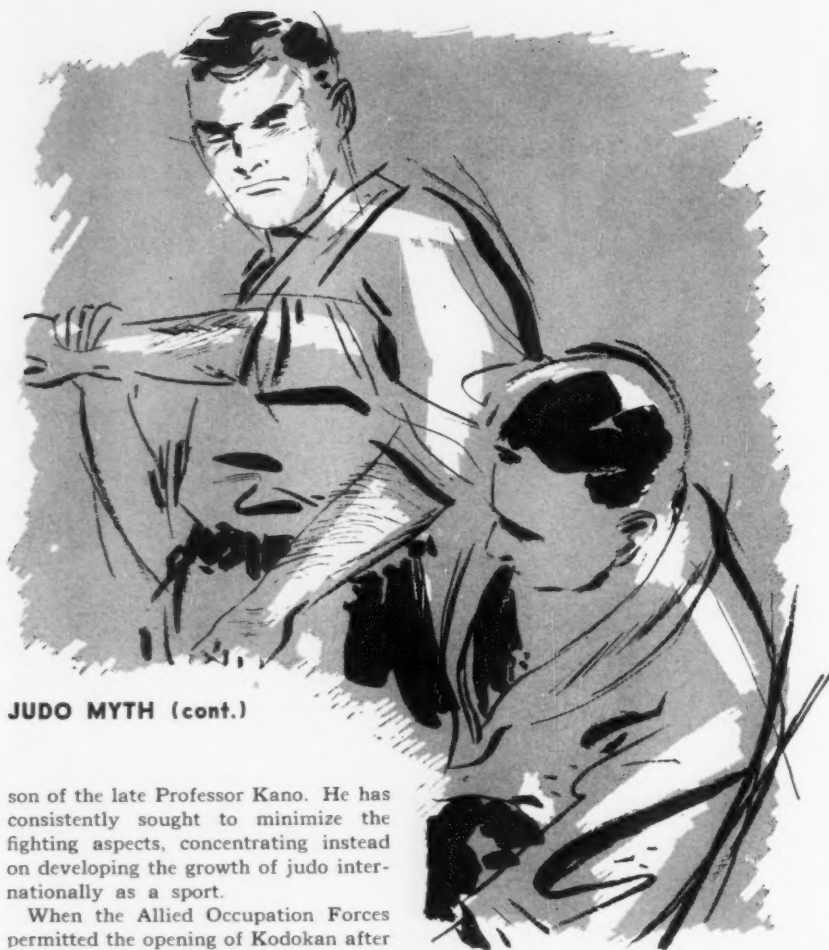
The floor of this grand dojo is 632 tsubo (1 tsubo equals 6 ft. x 6 ft.) and the whole building covers an area of 137,625 tsubo. The ventilation and lighting system is excellent and the dojo has many modern conveniences.

When Professor Kano died in 1938, his pupils numbered 118,677. In 1951, 1024 foreigners, including 17 women, were studying there!

As his successor, the board of trustees unanimously chose Mr. Nango Jiro, a nephew of Professor Kano, and one of his first students, as President of Kodokan.

His successor was Mr. Risei Kano, a  
**TURN PAGE**





## JUDO MYTH (cont.)

son of the late Professor Kano. He has consistently sought to minimize the fighting aspects, concentrating instead on developing the growth of judo internationally as a sport.

When the Allied Occupation Forces permitted the opening of Kodokan after the war, the non-militaristic policy imposed was merely a guarantee of long standing Kodokan principle.

*Does all judo instruction adhere strictly to Kodokan methods?*

No. There are two judo organizations with large followings and instruction varies among recognized instructors within the same system:

Kodokan is revered by most judokas throughout the world as the home of, and the final authority on, any matter pertaining to judo.

"The aim of judo is not only to acquire skill in the art or to win contests; it has in addition the exalted aim of the perfection of the human personality—there are some countries which still practice an emphasis on the dangerous technique of twisting or dislocating the limbs—this aspect is apparently very fascinating and draws the public, but regarded from the point of view of judo, it is only a part of the whole. The basis of judo is much broader and deeper than this."

So said the second President Kano in 1950. Unfortunately, outside Japan, the average student wants combat, not philosophy! As a result, opportunists have cashed in on a gullible public with "improved" judo, which, in many

cases, is a substitute for knowledge of the real science.

Among the qualified men who respect Kodokan but feel there is room for improvement, is Mr. Kawaishi who founded a system bearing his name which now has thousands of followers. The two systems recognize each other.

Mr. Kawaishi has shown on a large scale what many others of us believe: good as Kodokan judo is, it is still suffering from growing pains and has not yet reached its maturity.

Both systems are excellent and represent the most nearly perfect form of practical self-defense yet devised.

*What is a Black Belt?*

"Belts" represent the degree of proficiency attained and are given by recognized schools in two general classifications: "White" and "Black." The appropriately colored belt is actually worn on the judogi whenever the judoka is on the mat.

Most schools outside Japan break the "White Belt" class into white, yellow, orange, green, blue and brown degrees. There are 10 degrees of the Black Belt.

Outside Japan the awarding of a Black Belt represents the attainment of a goal; in Japan it is merely a step along the way.

*How does judo compare with other forms of self-defense?*

A boxer is almost helpless when taken off his feet. He has had no offensive or defensive training in kicks, throws, nerves, arm and leg locks, strangles, and so on; so he goes into combat with fewer weapons and less protection than his opponent from a different school.

A wrestler is more formidable: he has throws and locks, some of which are highly effective. However, wrestling is basically for sport and body-building; standard tactics leave the wrestler open for crippling tactics of other sciences.

The wrestler, or boxer, is "out of his class" if his weight differs greatly from his opponent's. Other sciences teach you to take on any person, any weight, under practically any circumstances. Unfortunately, in a serious fight, we are not guaranteed that our opponent will be our weight and will use our rules.

French foot-fighting (La Savate) is an excellent and effective system. Its chief fault is that the average person cannot master and maintain the necessary agility.

Fencing, specialized use of club, rope, knife, etc., can be ruled out as means of self-defense because the expert without his particular weapon is as helpless as the average person in a fracas. Even here, the judoka learns to defend and disarm such an opponent.

Experience in rough-and-tumble makes for an extremely dangerous opponent but the danger lies in individual tactics, not in a complete science. The first time such a fighter "takes one to get one in" he's all through. The judoka can even go down to the floor to hand out a beating.

Of all forms of self-defense, judo, in my opinion, is most superior; it is most complete, the most easily learned, mastered, and retained by the average person.

It is a scientific fact that the flat hand, properly used and trained, will do more damage to the human body than a fist, because it will contact vulnerable spots, concentrating the blow's force on a smaller area. A trained student can deliver more force with such a blow than by a normal punch.

This "flat hand" technique was originally developed in Okinawa where the Japanese met it on their military forays and copied it. In Japanese it is best known as "Kempo."

By itself it is a complete science when coupled with rigid training. There

are Karate clubs in Japan today whose members scorn judo as a superfluous study for self-defense.

In theory, the Kempo artist's blows will break his enemy's bones as he comes within reach; or he will seriously injure—even kill—his opponent with blows from the edge-of-hand, heel-of-hand, finger tips, elbows, knees, toes, or heel to vulnerable nerves and arteries.

This study has been improperly incorporated with judo, where its principles are seldom understood or properly utilized.

I have seen Kempo experts break boards or split rocks with their bare feet or hands. Should the untrained person attempt these same blows he would only infuriate his opponent without injuring him, and probably have his hand in a cast for a week!

The difference lies in the Kempo expert's rigid training; the thin edge of his hand is one continuous callous. Then, too, he knows exactly the spot and angle to hit.

Kempo actually should be given serious attention as it appears to be ideal for the rare person who would accept its rigid training. It will not be popu-



lar because, even with all the publicity given to it, its experts are rare. Its study is not interesting, rapid, or glamorous, and it understandably cannot be used as a sport.

*How long would it take to learn a few tricks for self-defense?*

Judo is a science—the value of any part, not supported by the balance, is doubtful. Combat opens up unpredictable opportunities and hazards which

change rapidly. Claims of short courses, where “unnecessary details” are left out, are useless. True proficiency can only be obtained by proper instruction, correction, and much practice, until all movements are made by reflex action. In an actual fight, one doesn't have time to study moves or act by a preconceived plan.

My suggestion is for government agencies to replace their own instruction with that of a recognized dojo.

Judo is made up of comparatively simple movements easily made by the average person. The coordination of these simple movements makes practice and constant correction necessary.

While you are learning, you will enjoy yourself, sharpen your wits, and benefit from a moderate exercise, in addition to preparing yourself for self-defense. While few individuals can excel in most fields, the average man or woman can become expert in judo.

First, there's no secret to judo. It utilizes well-known scientific principles: leverage, psychology, neurology, et cetera.

The fighter who rushes at top speed, who has poor balance and can't see or think clearly, will invariably fall into the trap laid by a cool, trained fighter.

Judo has been labeled lightning-fast because the expert makes but a few simple movements against his opponent's many. Spectators and opponent naturally think they saw the judo expert moving faster.

The hand may be quicker than the eye, but it is still impossible to apply judo before an opponent can see it coming. Of course, much practice makes for economy of movement and this leads to faster movements but form cannot be sacrificed for speed.

One of the profound principles upon which judo is based, is to use the average person's reaction to a given situation—having him prepare for what he thinks is coming (continued on page 68)







Winners were: (Standing) TSgts. H. Schramm, W. McCarty, Sgt. R. Patton. (Front row) Sgt. R. Davis, MSgt. W. Pitts, Sgt. W. Spradlin

# INSTRUCTORS' CONTEST *Winners*

**T**echnical Sergeant Walter T. McCarty, Jr., of the Third Marine Division, and Sergeant Robert W. Patton, representing MCB, Camp Lejeune, recently took top honors over 28 other finalists in the first Corps-wide *Technique of Instruction* contest ever held. The contest was jointly sponsored by the Marine Corps Institute and *Leatherneck Magazine*.

McCarty was awarded an engraved sword. Patton received a portable typewriter as his share of the more than \$3000 in prizes which included self-winding watches, radios and swagger sticks, presented by *Leatherneck Magazine* to contest winners. The finals were held at the Marine Barracks in Washington, D. C., and presentation

of awards was made by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

In the Staff NCO group, McCarty won with a 20-minute speech entitled "Student-Instructor Relationship." His five-minute extemporaneous topic was "History and Traditions of the Marine Corps."

Patton's topic, "Mine Warfare," the same subject he used in defeating local competition at Lejeune, was adjudged best in his category. His impromptu topic was "Clothing and Equipment." Staff NCOs and NCO groups competed independently.

Second place winner in the Staff NCO competition was Technical Sergeant Henry R. Schramm of the Second Marine Division. His subject was

"Basic Concepts of Leadership." Master Sergeant William M. Pitts, Camp Pendleton, Calif., won third spot with a speech on "Technique of Instruction."

In the Sergeants and below division, Sergeant Bradford W. Davis, Ninth Marines, Third Marine Division, won second place with a talk on "Pride of Uniform." Third place laurels went to Sergeant Weldon R. Spradlin, San Diego, Calif., who spoke on "Knife Fighting."

Technical Sergeant Gerald F. Merna, Quantico, Va., and Corporal Claude E. Snyder, Second Marine Division, were also among the finalists in each division.

The finalists of the contest came to Washington from major Marine Corps commands.

Each instructor was judged on personal appearance, self confidence, delivery, logic of organization, attention of the audience, appeal to the senses, and over-all effectiveness.

Judges were former Marine, Senator Paul H. Douglas, Professors George Batka, University of Maryland; John M. Yoklavich, Georgetown University; Lubin P. Leggett, George Washington University; the Very Reverend Ignatius Smith, O.P., Catholic University; and Dr. Charles E. Bish of McKinley High School in Washington, D. C.

Also judging the tournament were Brigadier Generals Henry R. Paige, and Frank H. Wirsig, Colonels Joseph L. Stewart, Robert W. Clark, Dewolf

Sgt. R. Patton, Camp Lejeune,  
won with mine warfare subject



Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., presented an engraved NCO sword to TSgt. Walter T. McCarty, Third Marine Division



Schatzel, Gordon D. Gayle, Richard G. Weede, William A. Cloman, Frederick R. Dowsett and Harold C. Boehm.

Finalists in the first *Technique of Instruction* Contest were:

**MCRD, San Diego and TTUPac**  
MSgt. Maynard K. Baird, Jr.  
Sgt. Weldon R. Spradlin

**MCSC, Albany Georgia**  
MSgt. James A. Bateman  
Pfc Robert E. Robinson

**MCRD, Parris Island, S.C.**  
SSgt. George C. Kinslow  
Sgt. Kenneth W. Hicks

**First Marine Division**  
SSgt. James L. Morris  
Corp. Clarence A. Schreib

**Second Marine Division**  
TSgt. Henry R. Schramm  
Corp. Claude E. Snyder

**Force Troops, FMFPac**  
TSgt. Thomas L. Hughes  
Corp. John V. Mullen

**MCSC, Barstow, California**  
TSgt. Donald M. Bruce  
Corp. Paul M. Toler

**MCS, Quantico, Va.**  
TSgt. Gerald F. Merna  
Corp. William J. O'Donnell

**MCB, Camp Pendleton**  
MSgt. William M. Pitts  
Corp. Thomas E. Kennedy

**AirFMFPac**  
MSgt. Gerald P. Finn  
Sgt. Ronald A. Moser

**Air FMFLant**  
TSgt. David R. Hall  
Sgt. Ronald M. Hansen

**MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.**  
TSgt. James R. Holler  
Sgt. Robert W. Patton

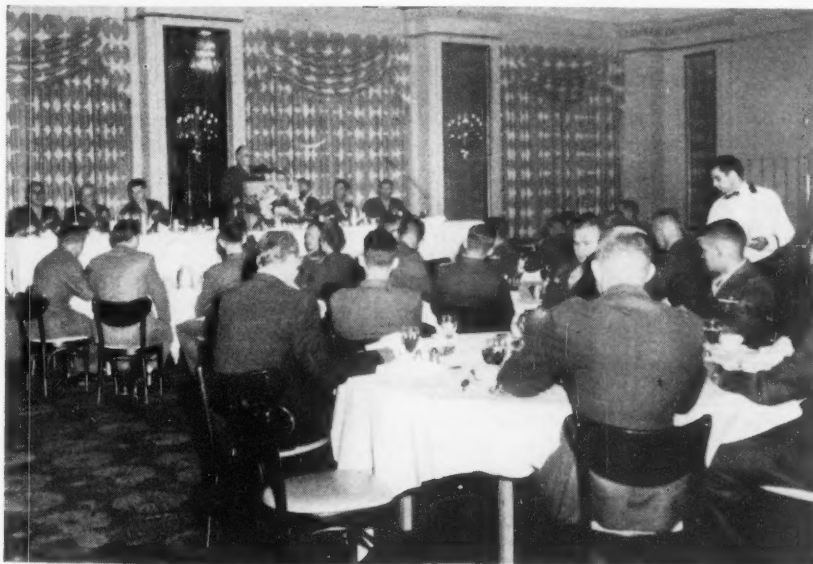
**FMFLant and TTULant**  
TSgt. John J. Mitchell  
Sgt. George P. Falconer

**Third Marine Division**  
TSgt. Walter T. McCarty, Jr.  
Sgt. Bradford W. Davis

**MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.**  
TSgt. Gaetano Squillace  
Sgt. Betty Cummins

If you entered the contest this year and did not make it to the winner's circle, a new MCI course, "Speech for Instructors," offers help in the preparation and presentation of lectures like those in the contest. Your unit education officer can fill you in on the details.

**END**



The finalists of the first Corps-wide *Technique of Instruction* Contest were luncheon guests at Washington, D. C.'s historic Willard Hotel

# We-the Marines

Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard



Annual event at First Marine Aircraft Wing area in Korea is "grass removing detail," by natives.

This year more than 300 Koreans participated. The grass is used for fuel and for bartering goods

*Photo by SSgt. Wayne M. Matheson, Jr., USMC*

## "Hi Yo, Guadalcanal . . ."

In this modern era of nuclear power and man-made satellites, there still remains an important place for one of man's oldest military devices—the horse.

The United States Naval Mine Depot near Yorktown, Virginia, covers more than 12,000 acres of timber and virgin growth along the York River. Within this serene natural setting, a vast supply of naval munitions and ordnance is stored and maintained. Security is of the utmost importance.

Almost all of the depot's perimeter is inaccessible by road. Consequently, Marine guards, all of whom are volun-

teers, patrol the fence and other outlying areas daily on horseback.

The Marine Corps corral contains seven horses, with the familiar names of Guadalcanal, Inchon, Sioux, Iwo, Peleliu, Molly and Nellie. "Canal" is the youngster of the group, being only nine years old, while the others range from 12 to 20 years.

The half-dozen trained riders, one of the few mounted outfits in the Corps, are equipped with .45 caliber automatics, 12-gauge riot guns, first-aid kits, watchmen's clocks and Western-style chaps. They ride patrol throughout the year in all kinds of weather. The riders punch check-in clocks at key stations along the established

routes and are always near police telephone boxes where trouble can be reported.

The Marines are responsible for the general security of the depot's perimeter and they're especially watchful for evidence of unauthorized entrance or damage to the fence.

Corporal Howard D. Lykins, a farmer from Maysville, Kentucky, before enlisting in 1952, is the enlisted man in charge of the corral. In the past two years, there have been no serious incidents or breaches of security encountered by the horse patrols. However, upon more than one occasion, a rider has dismounted to punch in at a station along the patrol and returned



to find that his equine friend had gone home. It's a long walk back to the corral, especially under such embarrassing circumstances.

Most of the riders have had previous experience with horses and injuries are few. Corp. Lykins gives riding instruction to the few who need it. Lykins and his assistant, Corporal James E. Hall, maintain the 18-stall barn and a complete blacksmith shop.

The Marine horsemen are members of the 1st Guard Company, which is commanded by Captain W. L. May, Jr.

District Public Information Office  
Headquarters, Fifth Naval District  
Norfolk, Virginia

## "Nanimals"

Women Marine officers inspecting the Women Marines' barracks at Headquarters, Marine Corps, are getting used to seeing cats in full blues. Even a halo-wearing rat in utilities does not faze them. Nor do two-foot chartreuse worms with red noses or various sized turtles carrying the names of Semper, Fi and Gung Ho.

They're "Nanimals."

Nanimals are the product of Corporal Nancy Laverick, a young lady with a happy imagination and the talent to sew the imagined items into reality. Working with colored felt and cotton, she has made hundreds of cute dolls, most of which were immediately purchased by admiring friends. Her largest creation was a 30-inch doll for an unnamed colonel. It was a faithful reproduction of the colonel in full blues complete with ribbons.

Corp. Laverick began making the dolls as a hobby while a counselor at a girls camp in 1949. Later, at a Boston art school, she made them to order for classmates. Since they were willing to pay a good price, her hobby has turned into a profitable pastime.

The most popular Nanimal—a contraction of Nancy and her pet name for the dolls—has been the happy pussy cat in full blues. Her most unusual request was for a chartreuse worm with a red nose. She has originated a number of others such as the cavalier, a reproduction of an old-time dandy with lacy wrists and a sharp sword. Actually she has made more than two dozen types. The average Nanimal requires about three hours of work—even with her production line methods.

## Down South

Corporal Joseph J. Annaloro, Jr., was among the volunteer group that left Boston recently as the forward echelon of the current polar expedition.

As part of the Navy's Construction Battalion (Special) he will spend ap-



Leatherneck Photo

Corp. Nancy Laverick, Hq. Bn., HQMC, displays a group of original "Nanimals." Besides creating dolls, she is also a talented seamstress

proximately 18 months on the cruise with the mission of constructing and maintaining a naval base and naval air station in Antarctica.

As part of his training, Corp. Annaloro worked with two Navy volunteers, Aviation Boatswain Mate Airman Charles L. Oliver, Jr., and Aviation Boatswain Mate Third Class Robert F. Ledvina at Camp Geiger and Cherry Point. During their tour in the polar climate they will be concerned with supplying aircraft and tractors with the most effective fuel mixtures.

The first ships of the expedition under the direction of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd are scheduled to arrive in Antarctica early in December—Summer in the Southern Hemisphere.

Informational Services Office  
MCAS, Cherry Point, N. C.

*Editor's note: This item which appeared recently in the El Toro Flight Jacket caught our attention and we are reprinting it here for our readers.*

Ed. of Flight Jacket Note: One month ago yesterday two youngsters were critically burned in a gasoline fire. An appeal for blood to save the lives of the children was immediately answered by members of the AirFMFPac

Band here at El Toro. This week the following letter was received by the station commander from the parents of one of the boys:

"As Commanding General of the Marine Corps Air Station at El Toro, will you please express to your men and officers our deep appreciation and gratitude for the response of their blood bank during the critical time of emergency and desperate need of our son, Michael, who with his playmate Glenn Warner, was severely burned in an explosion of their play house, Monday, August 22.

"The morale boost that Mike received when we told him from whom he was receiving the blood meant more to him than the blood's actual physical benefits.

"He asked his doctor that if he was full of Marine blood, did it make him a Marine? The doctor hesitated for a second, then replied, 'I guess it does, Mike.' Mike almost burst his bandages with pride, and since has taken all treatment with lips tightly closed and a glint in his eye as any Marine would.

"He has only one problem now—If he is a Marine, what is his rate? (He has a secret yearning to be a top sergeant).

"Our Marine' was taken off the critical list yesterday, but he has months of fighting ahead of him."

TURN PAGE

The *Flight Jacket* quickly began preparations to make Mike's dream come true. A uniform was obtained, appointment to honorary "Top Sergeant" was authorized and the warrant drawn up.

The promotion will be a little delayed. Before presentation could be made, Mike was transferred, effective 21 September 1955. His promotion will surely catch up with him eventually, however, and when it does it will be presented by the Greatest Commander of All as the heroes of Guadalcanal, Tripoli and Korea march in review.

Little Mike Bickerstaff, Top Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, is dead.

Flight Jacket  
MCAS, El Toro

## New Citizens

Five Marines in the Third Division recently became American citizens under the Naturalization Act known as Public Law 86.

Brigadier General Joseph W. Earnshaw, Commanding General of the Third Marine Division, Forward, pointed out the significance of their achievement when he personally handed each man his naturalization papers. "I can think of no greater privilege than that allowed me at this moment; the privilege of delivering to you men the official notification of the greatest honor anyone can bestow upon you—American citizenship!"

The new Americans learned that it isn't as easy as some people think to become citizens of the country that all the world looks to when seeking a champion of democracy. Even Corporal Walter Dick, a mortar squad leader with a 4.2 Mortar Company of the Ninth Marines and Pfc Bruce H. Wells, supply sergeant for "A" Company, 1st Battalion, Ninth Marines, who didn't find it nearly so hard to gain American citizenship as their buddies did, were astounded by the miles of red tape that had to be unraveled to attain their goal.

Escape from behind the Iron Curtain of East Germany was the route to citizenship for Pfc Wolfhard Dornewass, a squad leader with a machine gun section of "F" Company, 2nd Battalion, Ninth Marines.

Young Dornewass' father, who was ill, obtained a temporary visa from the Russians and left the town of Dressau to seek medical aid in West Germany. Upon his arrival, Mr. Dornewass made immediate arrangements for his family to visit him in the American zone but Mrs. Dornewass was able to obtain only



Photo by SSgt. Paul Berger, USMC

Five new Americans stationed with the Third Marine Division (Forward), Okinawa, received citizenship certificates from Brig. General J. W. Earnshaw, CG. (L to R) Pfc. A. G. Krebs, W. Dornewass, B. H. Wells, Corp. W. Dick, and Sgt. R. Stinal

one visa. Wolfhard and his young sister had to remain while their mother hurried to their father's side before the door to freedom closed.

The two youngsters planned continually for the time when their own dash to freedom would be feasible. They selected the month of November because of its rain and mist during the day and low hanging fog at night. There was the ever present danger of apprehension and the knowledge that, if caught, they'd be sentenced to an "education camp," or worse. But, with luck, they figured they might be able to slip across the frontier by staying off the main roads and fording the streams which were low during the Fall season.

Arriving at a small farming village from which the East-West border could be seen, Dornewass and his sister were spotted by armed Russian sentries and East German Volks Polizei. Several slugs plowed into the ground alongside and behind them. Flinging themselves down, they crawled to the top of an embankment overlooking a stream. The far side meant freedom—if they could escape capture.

Scrambling down the embankment, they rolled into the chilling water. Unharmful by the hail of bullets from the Volk Polizei's burp guns, they stumbled up the far bank into West Germany—and freedom.

A week after this successful escape, the Russians reinforced their border control points, cutting down all trees within a 50-yard area. They plowed

the ground, raked it smooth and planted mines. They also spread ashes over the ground in an effort to detect footprints of escapers thereby locating weak spots in the newly created minefield.

In an interview, Pfc Dornewass stated that he was sure the East German Volks Polizei could never qualify as Marine Corps riflemen.

For Sergeant Rudolph Stinal, a construction man with "B" Company, 3rd Engineer Battalion, citizenship is the result of a stroke of luck and constantly "sweating it out."

A resident of Berlin at the time Russian occupation troops poured into the city, he remembers the unrestricted looting by the Mongolian troops. Said Stinal, "The front door of our apartment was always locked and the tenants formed their own security system to warn of the imminent approach of looting Russian soldiers."

After several unsuccessful attempts to get a visa from the Russians, Stinal was issued a visitor's pass, "probably to get me out of their hair for at least 24 hours." Stinal promptly crossed into the American Sector of Berlin and stretched his visit to seven years.

The story of Pfc Alfred G. Krebs, battalion file clerk with H&S Company, 3rd Battalion, Ninth Marines, is slightly different.

The Krebs family fled Germany when he was only three years old. They were one step ahead of the gas chambers and other tortures set up at Buchenwald and Dachau to seal the fate of German-Jewish communities. His Protestant

father's marriage to a Jewish girl meant inevitable persecution for the family if they failed to escape from Germany. Mr. Krebs managed to move his wife and two sons to Shanghai, China, with but little more than the clothes on their backs. They jumped from the frying pan into the fire. In Shanghai, the Japanese herded them into a small area with other German nationals. They were forced to remain in a specified area from which no one could leave without a pass. Death was the punishment for anyone caught outside without a pass. To all intents and purposes, the German nationals were in a ghetto.

The Krebs' standard of living improved with the end of WW II. Mr. Krebs, who had been forced to take any odd jobs that he might find, was able to follow his regular work as an accountant. But once again, disaster struck. Hordes of Chinese Communists were moving rapidly towards Shanghai.

As the Communists continued their advance, the feeling of desperation took a firm grip on Mr. Krebs and he immediately began to look for a means of escape from the persecution he was sure would follow. With the aid of the Jewish Welfare Fund, a branch of United Jewish Appeal, and a stroke of luck, the family was able to sail for the United States, eventually settling in San Francisco.

Young Krebs grew impatient with the red tape involved in becoming a citizen. He enlisted in the Marine Corps. He found, as the others, that the time requirements for earning his citizenship were shorter in the military.

For Pfc Bruce Wells, American citizenship was a case of turn-about. His father, an American, had migrated to Canada and eventually gained Canadian citizenship. The son returned to America to study at the University of Washington, at Seattle, and soon decided that America had much more to offer. He applied for citizenship and was promptly snowed under with red tape.

Before the red tape began to unravel, he too enlisted in the Marine Corps.

Corporal Walter Dick, formerly of Wurttemberg, Germany, applied for entry into the United States under the immigration quota established by Public Law 86. He secured a sponsor and came to America, where he, like the other four, enlisted in the Marine Corps.

Each of the new Americans has his own personal opinion of many facets of American life such as sports, industrial capacity and general customs. But, they all agree on one thing: "To be an American is to realize the ultimate in attainment."

Corp. C. H. Gullett, USMC  
TSgt. C. C. Hahn, III USMC  
Information Section  
Third Marine Division (Forward) FMF

END

## SEPTEMBER CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY  
SSGT. JAMES F. GERAGHTY  
MARINE CORPS RECRUITING  
SUB-STATION  
ROOM 11, POST OFFICE BUILDING  
CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

"Welcome back to the company, men.  
I suppose you're all happy to  
be off that mess duty."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before February 1, 1956. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the March, 1956 issue.



NAME .....

ADDRESS IN FULL .....

1255



# If I Were Commandant



*Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Jot down your suggestions in less than 200 words and mail them to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.*



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would have the Quartermaster General adopt the new-type sock now in civilian use, called the "stretch sock." This sock, which is made from elastic nylon, cotton, and wool, has proved very successful in civilian use. I have used this type sock for the past nine months. Actually, I have used seven pairs continually with civilian clothes, and during these nine months, they have shown no sign of wear or of losing their shape.

Some of the finer qualities of this product are that they are simple to wash, dry in half the time of that required for ordinary "issue" socks, and the standard size fits every foot; thereby enabling the quartermaster to stock only one size as opposed to the many now required.

The Marine Corps would save a great deal of money in weight shipments alone, as they are compactly arranged for shipment. The time involved in caring for this product would also save the men a great deal of time.

MSgt. G. Guilano, Jr.

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would provide a new policy for the elimination of *all* letters of indebtedness in the case of Marine Corps personnel.

The Uniform Code of Military Justice provides that disciplinary action may be taken in those cases where the acts of Marine Corps personnel reflect discredit upon the Armed Forces. However, officers of punishment jurisdiction do not seem to exercise their authority in these cases.

Certainly *all* letters of indebtedness

reflect discredit upon the service. They tend to bring discontent upon the various merchants and retailers throughout the country, and leave a poor impression of servicemen in the eyes of the public. In my opinion, it is most disgraceful for noncommissioned officers, the backbone of the Marine Corps, to fail to pay their honest debts. The indebtedness of these people is causing undue hardship to their immediate superiors, cluttering up files, and setting an unsatisfactory example.

I would initiate a severe, strict policy whereby letters of indebtedness would not be tolerated. If a letter of indebtedness were received, the man concerned would be given an unofficial reprimand. In the event two or more letters were received on the same man, severe disciplinary action would be taken, such as reduction in rank, court-martial, etc. All action

taken on letters of indebtedness would be entered on page 11 of the Service Record to aid future commanding officers in the disposition of subsequent letters. This strict, more severe method, would not, in itself, pay for the indebtedness, but would give personnel with indebtedness an alternative; either pay their debts or be separated from the Marine Corps by reason of unfitness.

Sgt. Patrick L. McDermott

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would immediately order that a Retraining Center be instituted at every Marine Corps base to replace brig holding prisoners of less than general court-martial status.

I believe that a program of intensified retraining to replace confinement, particularly in non-criminal cases such as disobedience, absence without leave, neglect of duty and other strictly military violations would result in the salvage of quite a lot of potentially good Marines. If a Marine Corps-wide survey of all brig and stockades were made to determine how many Marines were confined for punishment but whose offenses were not of serious enough nature to warrant dismissal from the service, the figure would probably number in the thousands. These are men who are being confined for periods of one to six months and yet are not considered bad enough to get rid of entirely and are to be returned to duty at the expiration of their sentences. During the confinement these men are noneffective inasmuch as they are accomplishing nothing in the way of training except to become experts at picking up cigarette butts and cutting brush or weeds. If during this period these Marines could be exposed to an intensified, strict recruit type of retraining (which they obviously must need anyhow or they would not be in the brig), it would enable them to return to duty at the end of their sentence with a thorough knowledge of basic Marine subjects instead of less than when they were sentenced. This could be accomplished by the assignment of drill instructors, weapons instructors, etc., instead of brig sentries and prisoner chasers.

It should be remembered that these are men who are to be returned to duty at the end of their confinement anyhow, and who can be returned to

duty as well trained, better men than when they went in. It is not meant that this period of retraining would be something to be sought after—indeed, a three or four month “boot camp” would hardly be considered a racket—but it would be better for the Marine Corps to be given back a sharp, well-trained Marine, well-versed in all basic line subjects that all Marines must know rather than a discouraged, spiritless “eightball” who knows less about how to keep out of trouble than when he was court-martialed.

MSgt. Clyde A. Bengo

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would institute a lineal list for Staff NCOs because of the following reasons:

- (a) Two points stand out in each Staff NCO's mind.
  - (1) He has no way of knowing when he is to be considered, much less, know when he will be promoted.
  - (2) Some fields have been frozen for years, thereby causing uncertainty and in some cases bitterness. This has a direct adverse effect on the Staff NCOs and on the Corps.
- (b) Selecting boards could use the same principle for Staff promotions as for commissioned officers. Promotion zones could be utilized and announced; those selected would be advanced in grade and those not selected would be passed over. Two passovers and you then go before a special retention board for personal study and possible release from service.

This attrition would be a very small percentage but, however small, it would make room for more outstanding NCOs who deserve proper recognition for their performance of duty.

1st Lieut. G. H. Turley

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would attempt to raise the prestige and usefulness of junior NCOs. My means of doing this would be as follows:

I would encourage COs, where practicable, to separate sergeants' and corporals' sleeping quarters from the Pfc's and privates. This could be easily done by the wall locker system which is quite often employed in the

case of sergeants. Merely place wall lockers across the squadbay to separate one end from the other, leaving a passageway for a fire exit. I believe it is important that corporals as well as sergeants have sleeping quarters away from the men under them. It is far better to have a sergeant on buddy terms with a corporal than to have that corporal on buddy terms with a private. After all, that corporal could well be a sergeant next month. Is he expected to forget his bunk buddy overnight?

Also, I would place more responsibility on the junior NCOs. Responsibility makes a man more conscious of his rank and duties. I would direct Staff NCOs and company grade officers to cease the practice of expressing unfavorable opinions of junior NCOs in the presence of lower grade men. It is a bad policy which is in effect every day.

Where practicable, I would encourage commanding officers to establish self-supporting clubs for these NCOs. When all their living and social life is spent with lower grade men it is hard for them to discipline these same men for not having a haircut, shined shoes, etc. If a private club were not possible, at least an occasional party for corporals and sergeants and guests could be held.

These things would serve several different purposes to the benefit of the Marine Corps. Among them would be: (1) The primary purpose of more outstanding performance of duty by junior NCOs. (2) By raising the prestige of the junior NCO, the prestige of the Staff NCO would take an automatic rise. (3) It would be a factor for the individual to consider when the time came for him to decide whether or not to reenlist. (4) Last, but not least, it would give the private and Pfc, with only one year or two to go in the Corps, an incentive to work for, other than just a few more bucks a month.

This system was instituted by the 2d Battalion, Seventh Marines shortly after the Korean truce. The results were rewarding.

In the past there have been many letters and directives in an effort to raise the prestige of Staff NCOs. I am sure that we all know that to do anything and get best results we should start at the bottom and work our way up, not at the top and work our way down.

SSgt. Henry R. Howell  
END

# Leatherneck Rifle Awards

3rd QUARTER  
4th ANNUAL



Sgt. Fue I. Tuiteleapaga

## High Rifle

Winchester Rifle, Gold Medal and \$50

Sgt Fue I. Tuiteleapaga—242  
Marine Barracks  
U. S. Naval Station  
Treasure Island  
San Francisco, California

## Second Prize

Silver Medal and \$50

SSgt William H. Thurston—242  
Headquarters and Headquarters  
Squadron  
Marine Corps Air Station  
Navy # 990, c/o FPO  
San Francisco, California

## Third Prize

Bronze Medal and \$50

Cpl Henry L. Lambertus—239  
"C" Company, 1st Medical Battalion  
1st Marine Division, FMF  
Camp Pendleton, California



SSgt. William H. Thurston



Cpl. Henry L. Lambertus



# HERE ARE THE WINNERS OF THE OTHER AWARDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER

## LEATHERNECK RIFLE COMPETITION

IN ADDITION TO THESE PRIZES, ALL WINNERS  
RECEIVED A FREE SUBSCRIPTION TO LEATHERNECK

### STAFF NCOs—SGTS

### CORPORALS

### PFCs—PVTS

### RECRUITS

#### WINNERS OF GOLD MEDAL AND \$30 IN CASH

238 TSgt J. D. Wingate  
Hq. Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco

238 Cpl R. W. Harms  
MB, Navy #188 FPO, New York

238 Pvt B. D. Thomason  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

233 Pvt D. R. Narup  
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

#### WINNERS OF SILVER MEDAL AND \$15 IN CASH

238 Sgt B. C. Villegas  
MCB, Camp Pendleton

237 Cpl J. G. Hendricks  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

237 Pfc J. W. Elder  
MCB, Camp Pendleton

233 Pvt D. E. Metzler  
2dRecTrngBn, Parris Island

#### WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDAL AND \$15 IN CASH

238 SSgt R. L. Reed  
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

236 Cpl C. E. Schoonover  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

237 Pfc E. R. Coyne  
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

232 Pvt A. Hesketh  
2dRecTrngBn, Parris Island

#### WINNERS OF BRONZE MEDALS

238 TSgt J. P. Hill  
MCSFA, Portsmouth, Virginia

236 Cpl R. C. Hancock  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

236 Pfc G. E. Brosinske  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

232 Pvt P. H. Schipper  
2dRecTrngBn, San Diego

237 SSgt B. G. Nivens  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

234 Cpl C. P. Pilligor  
NOP, Indianapolis, Indiana

236 Pfc D. L. Demmer  
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

232 Pvt D. P. Hendrick  
1stRecTrngBn, Parris Island

237 Sgt "J" "E" Mathews  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

234 Cpl H. L. Bartlett  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

235 Pfc H. R. Gillespie  
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

232 Pvt T. V. O'Malley  
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

#### WINNERS OF LEATHERNECK CERTIFICATES

236 MSgt J. R. Hall  
MCS, Quantico

234 Cpl D. H. Moore, Jr.  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

234 Pfc C. W. Le Mond  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

231 Pvt W. M. Sheen  
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

235 TSgt L. Lambert  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

233 Cpl C. L. Lowry  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

234 Pvt E. H. Bell  
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

231 Pvt C. A. Berryhill  
1stRecTrngBn, Parris Island

235 Sgt R. L. Swift, Jr.  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

233 Cpl E. H. Hall  
MCB, Camp Pendleton

234 Pvt L. G. Loucks  
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

231 Pvt D. F. McAndrew  
2dRecTrngBn, San Diego

235 MSgt J. W. Lea  
MCAS, Cherry Point

233 Cpl A. W. Piscopo  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

234 Pfc W. O. Henry  
MCB, Camp Pendleton

231 Pvt H. O. Wall  
2dRecTrngBn, Parris Island

234 SSgt M. T. Key  
MCB, Camp Pendleton

233 Cpl G. P. Brock  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

233 Pvt J. W. Jackson, Jr.  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

231 Pvt R. L. Ross  
1stRecTrngBn, Parris Island

234 SSgt A. L. Cummings  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

233 Cpl C. Hooks  
1stCSG, Camp Pendleton

233 Pfc R. H. Zimmer  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

231 Pvt J. E. Grissom  
2dRecTrngBn, San Diego

234 SSgt S. N. Caley  
MB, USNTS, Keyport, Washington

232 Cpl W. A. Gonsalves  
MCB, Camp Pendleton

233 Pfc W. T. Turner  
MB, Navy #14, FPO, San Francisco

230 Pvt D. J. Hill  
2dRecTrngBn, Parris Island

234 TSgt D. R. Cosby  
MCB, Camp Lejeune

232 Cpl R. C. Chambers  
3dMAW, El Toro

233 Pfc M. R. Ferris  
MCTC, 29 Palms, California

230 Pvt A. U. Magee  
1stRecTrngBn, Parris Island

234 SSgt A. R. Littlefield  
MCRD, San Diego

232 Cpl T. J. Whalen, Jr.  
2dMarDiv, Camp Lejeune

232 Pfc D. O. Sanchez  
MB, Navy #3923, FPO, San Francisco

230 Pvt W. C. Brashear  
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

234 SSgt G. G. Wood  
MCTC, 29 Palms, California

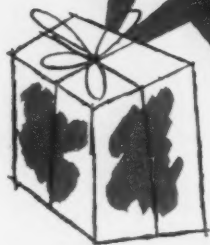
232 Cpl E. C. Smith, Jr.  
1stMarDiv, Camp Pendleton

232 Pfc D. E. Robinson  
3dMarDiv, FPO, San Francisco

230 Pvt J. S. Whiley  
1stRecTrngBn, San Diego

by MSgt. Robert W. Tallent

USMCR



# CHRISTMAS CAMPAIGN



Los Angeles Reservists gave Santa a ride on their float during Hollywood's Santa Claus Lane Parade.

Each year, Marine Reservists throughout the U. S. take part in more than 200 "Toys for Tots" drives

**A**LTHOUGH the last sorties will not be run until Christmas morning, there's one Marine campaign whose tremendous success can be predicted now. It's the annual "Toys for Tots" operation which Marines are conducting in more than 200 communities across the country.

The mission of the campaign is to get toys into the hands of underprivileged children on Christmas morning. Last year Marines sent 3,300,000 toys in that direction. There's no goal set for this year, but at Marine Corps Headquarters they are freely predicting that four million playthings will be distributed to needy youngsters by December 25th.

Moving four millions of anything,

whether it is .30 caliber ammunition, ping-pong balls or paper clips, is a whopping undertaking. But when the four million items are children's geegaws which come in unlimited sizes and shapes and must be picked up, sorted, cleaned, some repaired, some wrapped, then delivered, the operation moves into the realm of the fantastic.

Support, lots of it, is needed. Fortunately that's what the Marines have on this operation—support from civic organizations, fraternal orders, business groups and a legion of motion picture and television personalities.

Yet with all this support, the work could never be handled properly without a high degree of organization and planning. That's where the Marine Corps makes its heaviest contribution.

In each of the communities where drives are under way there's a Marine Corps Reserve unit spearheading the campaign.

"Toys for Tots" is conducted in the name of the Marine Corps Reserve, although the Regulars on Inspector-Instructor staffs of the Reserve units make a substantial contribution, and Regulars home on leave quite often volunteer their time.

There's no fancy ribbon for participation in a toys campaign. The only stars issue from the eyes of underprivileged kiddies who draw a little bit larger chunk of Christmas happiness—compliments of the United States Marines.

Seasoned campaigners say getting involved in a toys operation is strictly

habit-forming. An individual decides to donate a few hours either picking up toys at collection points, or delivering, or sorting them. In a short while, he realizes that he has been on the firing line every spare minute. This year many I-I staffers will forego Christmas leaves to participate in the campaigns. They'll be working with local folks like those who were mentioned in official reports to Marine Corps Headquarters last year: the retired businessman in Phoenix, Ariz., who devoted virtually his entire time, all year long, to making and repairing toys for "Toys for Tots"; the railroad foreman in Baltimore, Md., who took his vacation in order to help repair and sort toys, and a housewife in Huntington, West Virginia, who repaired, cleaned and dressed more than 300 dolls.

Even more surprising than these individual examples of high dedication is the over-all growth of the "Toys for Tots" to national stature. It's been fast and spontaneous.

It started when a trio of Marine Corps Reserve officers in Los Angeles got to talking about the apparent lack of coordination in the collection of toys for underprivileged youngsters in the L.A. area. They agreed that a military organization, like the Marine Corps Reserve, with administrative and organizational know-how, ought to be able to improve on the situation. So, in 1948, the Los Angeles Reserve units



Sergeant Marion E. Dant, right, with Staff Sergeant Ira T. Smith, fill in as aides to Saint Nick in the 7th SplntCo's Louisville toy drive

were committed to a campaign. It was labeled "Toys for Tots."

Even in the first year, several thousand toys were collected and distributed in the Los Angeles area and it was the forerunner of today's cam-

paigns which now collect toys in the millions.

The simple, direct operation plan used in 1948 is still in effect today. Briefly the "Toys for Tots" campaign plan is this:

The campaign in each city is a local campaign, in that direction and administration is by community representatives (civic leaders and Marines). Collection and distribution are shaped about the city's desires and needs.

The collection methods include neighborhood collections, collection barrels in downtown locations, toy matinees in theaters, and "Toys for Tots" sports events.

Distribution of toys is always under the direct supervision of city welfare organizations or reputable private charitable groups. Marine Reservists assist in the distributions, but always use lists of deserving persons furnished by approved charitable groups. Distribution methods include direct home delivery, Christmas parties for children, and "stores" where parents may choose gifts, according to an allotment plan, for their children.

All the work done by the Marine Corps Reservists is naturally a volunteer activity, strictly beyond the call of regular training duty.

Although the plan is simplicity itself, the campaign gets pretty involved from late November on through Christmas. Collection routes have to be plotted, coordination with the various civic groups must be planned, and the

**TURN PAGE**



Donald Duck, Walt Disney's industrious campaigner, was a member of the 1953 "Toys for Tots" effort which netted 3,300,000 playthings





Lovely Lori Nelson donated a gift to the Hollywood campaign



izations, asking "Toys for Tots" support. Then in two dozen cities, a large oil company provided the posters and decorations for collection barrels — a tremendous boon to the operation, since the Marine Corps Reserve has no funds for printing posters or buying decorations.

Instances like the one which occurred in Meridian, Miss., last year happen in just about every local campaign. A letter arrived at the Marine Corps Reserve training center from a boy who said there would be no Christmas for himself, and his five brothers and sisters because their parents were out of work. The Marines delivered, on Christmas Eve, the exact toys each wanted. The commanding officer of the Meridian unit reported, "This letter was in itself, worth all the time and effort devoted to the campaign."

So, with help and assistance from all

## TOYS FOR TOTS (cont.)

special events and publicity programs have to be out of the way early so that full time can go into processing toys.

A lot of "Toys for Tots" ground work is done in the Summer months. In August, Reservist and I-I staffers in Greensboro, N.C., started squaring away for their annual toy operation.

The drive there is called the Greensboro Empty Stocking Fund and is operated by the Junior Chamber of Commerce and Marine Corps Reservists. Sergeants Irvin E. Buckner, Larry E. Baker and Lonnie D. Dalton, all of the I-I staff, formed a volunteer working party and in the middle of a southern heat wave, moved 5316 toys into the training center of the 26th Special Infantry Company. The toys were packed in 371 cartons and—handling that many toys is not play, the sergeants reported.

The "Y-Teens" and Marine Corps Reservists in Atlanta, Ga., launched their combined campaign well in advance of the Yule Season. This is the third consecutive year the "Y-Teens" have aided the Marines with "Toys for Tots." The girls of "Y-Teens" operate a doll hospital and dress all the dolls collected by the Marines. Miss Judy Kent, chairman of the doll project, reported in October the girls had already repaired and dressed 500 dolls for distribution in December. Sergeant John W. Wren, I-I staffer of the 2d Truck Company, Atlanta, maintains



In the heat of a toys drive it is not unusual to see big Marine trucks being utilized as mobile collection stations in places like Washington

liaison with the "Y-Teens" during the campaign.

All sides of community life are involved in "Toys for Tots." In Terre Haute, Ind., last year, Boy Scouts devoted their pre-Christmas Saturdays to helping Marines collect toys—and the Salvation Army and city Boy's Clubs provided hot lunches for the volunteers. In New Orleans, officials of the Junior Chamber of Commerce wrote 500 community, religious and business organ-

sides, large and small, "Toys for Tots" continues to snowball through the years; in 1952 the collection total was 750,000 toys; it climbed to 2,000,000 in '53 then last year to 3,300,000.

Following last year's drive the Commandant of the Marine Corps congratulated all participants in a letter saying:

"It has been most gratifying to learn of the success of the "Toys for Tots" program during the past Christmas sea-



Then the big day arrives and all the work and extra time that went into the campaign pays off, as this picture from New Orleans shows

## Every year, the Marine Reservists lend Santa a hand by collecting toys for the nation's underprivileged kids

son and to note the participation of members of Inspector-Instructor staffs, members of Marine Air Reserve Training Detachments, and Reservists in this project. It has always been my desire that the Reserve participate in community activities, and it is a source of satisfaction to me that such a splendid job has been done.

"I have noted, also, the support given the program by schools, school officials, parent-teachers associations, civic clubs and business firms—large and small. The cooperation of these groups is vital to the success of the Reserve program.

"The collection and distribution of 3,300,000 toys is a fine tribute to the planning, organization, and execution of the campaign. I am confident that the community and public relations of all ground and air units have been strengthened. The program has developed good public relations for the entire Marine Corps.

"It is my pleasure to congratulate for a job well done, all those who have participated in the "Toys for Tots" campaign."

One of the three Marine Corps Reserve officers who originally thought up "Toys for Tots" is still extremely active in the campaign. He is Lieutenant Colonel William L. Hendricks, USMCR, director of publicity for Warner Brothers Pictures. In addition to getting the local campaign "off the ground" every year out in Los Angeles, he has been instrumental in recruiting many Hollywood personalities into the toys effort, which has naturally increased the "Toys for Tots" national standing.

Veteran campaigner Bob Hope will be in there pitching for "Toys for Tots" again this year, and he is being joined this year by Bonita Granville, Eve Arden, Gary Cooper, Alan Ladd, Rock Hudson, Gordon McRae, Lori Nelson, Liberace, Rex Allen, Barbara Ruick, Shirley Jones, The Lone Ranger and Tonto and dozen of others. Walt Disney's television series "The Mickey Mouse Club" is planning to include outstanding human interest items in connection with "Toys for Tots" drives.

With this increased national support, it isn't hard to understand why at Marine Corps Headquarters they are happily predicting a four million toy collection total this year. Right now it looks like the Marines will be setting a new record, but more important than that, the more toys they collect, the fewer unhappy children there will be on Christmas morning. That's the important thing. **END**



"Y-Teens" are aiding the 2nd Truck Company's drive in Atlanta. Left to right, Pat Morris, Dora Meadows, Sgt. John Wren, Judy Kent

# Transfers

Compiled by  
Corp. Kathleen Simmons



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top three pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations. This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps. This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

## MASTER SERGEANTS

ALBRECHT, Frederick G. (1169) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
AMBROSE, Aaron G. (0141) FMFPac to HQMC  
AMBROSE, Thomas Q. (3071) 1stMAW to 2dMAW CherPt  
ANDERS, Robert A. (4131) HQMC to MCAS El Toro  
ANDERSON, Donald A. (6481) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
ATKINS, Theron L. (3049) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro  
BABIN, Albert J. (4312) FMFPac to MCB Lej  
BAGUBE, Reginald B. (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to 3dMAW El Toro  
BALL, Donald F. (4312) MCB Lej to HQMC  
BANKOVICH, John (3371) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
BLAISDELL, Ralph S. (0141) MarCorComp NavAdvGru Korea to such MC acty as CG of DP may dir  
BOCHE, Kenneth F. (3537) 3dMarDiv to 4thMarines c/o FPO SFRan  
BRADY, Wayne C. (3049) MarPac to 1stTerSurAir Missile Bn China Lake Calif  
BROWN, Jimmie S. (0849) ForTrs-FMFLant Lej to MCB CamPen  
BURNETT, George F. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
BUTTERFIELD, Wendell E. (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro  
CAGANICH, George J. (2639) 1stMarDiv CamPen to ForTrsFMFPac CamPen  
CALDWELL, Leslie G. (2111) 8th MCRD Norleans to ForTrsFMFLant Lej  
CANNING, Lynn H. (6727) 3dMAW El Toro to MCAS El Toro  
CAREY, Ivan H. (3371) 1stMAW to 2dMAW CherPt  
COLEMAN, Edward L. (0141) 1st 90mmAAAGunBn USMCR Freemanburg Pa to 2dMAW CherPt  
CRUMB, Charles V. (3069) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
CULPEPPER, Douglas E. (0141) MCB Lej to MCB CamPen  
CAUSENBARY, Daniel D. Jr. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
DARROW, Marvin L. (6612) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro  
DARVITZ, Joseph J. (3411) 3dMarDiv to such MC acty as CG of DP may dir  
DE CASTRO, Thomas A. (4313) MCB Lej to MB TI SFRan FFT  
DINSMORE, Kenneth I. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
DOLAN, Robert J. (3121) 1stMAW to such MC acty as CG of DP may dir  
DUNCAN, Orville H. (2645) ForTrs-FMFLant Lej to MCB Lej  
ENGLAND, Luther (3411) MCB Lej to MCSG Albany Ga  
EVANS, Robert C. (7811) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro  
FAIRMAN, Ralph H. (6412) 2dMAW CherPt to 3dMAW El Toro

FARGIE, Oscar S. Jr. (2639) 1stMarDiv CamPen to MCRD PI  
FENTER, Victor O. (6413) MTG-20 CherPt to MAD NATTC Memphis  
FILLER, William C. (0911) MCRD PI to NavPhibBase LCreek Va  
FORBUS, Argus H. (4111) FMFPac to HQMC  
FROME, John B. (6481) 2d MAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
GASKIN, Henry A. (6481) 3dMAW El Toro to MCAS El Toro  
GRAHAM, Jerry B. (2771) 2dMAW CherPt to 2dMarDiv Lej  
GREGG, William F. (2771) 2dMAW CherPt to 2dMarDiv Lej  
HAMBRICK, John H. (3121) 1stMarDiv CamPen to ForTrsFMFPac CamPen  
HANSEL, James (0141) FMFPac to MCRD PI  
HARRIS, Robert E. (6431) MAD NTTC Jax to 3dMAW El Toro  
HESSON, Everett L. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
HIGGINS, Russell L. Jr. (6621) 3dMAW El Toro to MCAS El Toro  
HUGHES, Cecil R. (1871) MarPac to MCB CamPen  
HUGHES, Harold (6731) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
HUGHES, Ralph E. (3049) 5th90mmGunBtry USMCR San Jose Calif to MCB CamPen  
JAKLEWICZ, Mathew (0141) MarPac to WARTD MARTC NAS Oakland Calif  
JOHNSTON, Franklin P. (0141) ForTrsFMFLant Lej to 1st90mmAAAGunBn USMCR Freemanburg Pa  
KAZMERZAK, Ervin L. (3071) 1stMAW to MCB CherPt  
KEIRN, Carl (3081) 9thMCRD Chicago to MCB Lej  
KNOTT, Herbert H. (0369) MCB Lej to 17thSpIntCo USMCR Wichita Kansas  
KRIST, Richard F. (6621) 3dMAW El Toro to MCAS El Toro  
LIVELSBARGER, Charles K. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
LONA, Kenneth J. (4312) HQMC (Armed Forces PIO Los Angeles) to AirFMFPac El Toro  
LONG, Donald W. (0141) 21stRifleCo USMCR Salt Lake City Utah to AirFMFPac El Toro  
LONG, Kenneth L. (3049) HQMC to MB Brooklyn NY FFT  
MAY, William J. (1811) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
MC CARTHY, William J. (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro  
MEINKE, Victor E. (6413) 2dMAW CherPt to MTG-20 CherPt  
MILBURN, Lester J. (3371) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
MISHEN, Thomas (0141) AirFMFPac El Toro to 3dMarDiv  
MITCHELL, Alden L. (6413) MTG-20 CherPt to MAD NATTC Memphis  
MYERS, Carl E. (6731) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
NEAL, Ralph L. (3049) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro

NOSSOKOFF, Alfred N. (3049) MCAS El Toro to ForTrsFMFPac CamPen  
PADEN, Marcus A. (2181) 1stMarDiv CamPen to ForTrsFMFPac CamPen  
PASANO, Peter J. (0111) MCAB CherPt to 2dMAW CherPt  
PERKINS, Ernest L. (0911) MCB Lej to MAG-26 New River NC  
PETRAUSKY, Matthew E. (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro  
PUGH, Harry P. (4312) HQMC to MCAS El Toro  
PULLIAM, Francis L. (0141) 1stSig-FidMaintCo USMCR NY NY to Air-FMFLant Norfolk Va  
RAILING, Clefus B. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
RATCLIFF, Rufus H. (3619) MarPac to MB NB LCreek Va  
RICH, James D. (0141) 34thSpIntCo USMCR Johnstown Pa to 2dMAW CherPt  
RIGGS, John V. Jr. (3049) 2dMarDiv Lej to HQMC  
RILEY, Henry G. (6481) 3dMAW El Toro to MCAS El Toro  
ROBINSON, Johnie P. (3371) MCAS El Toro to MCB CamPen

ROEHLK, Glenn A. (4029) MarPac to MCSupCen Albany Ga  
ROGAN, William C. (3049) 2dMAW CherPt to 32dSpIntCo USMCR New Bedford Mass  
ROSTER, John F. (4111) 1stMAW to MCRD PI  
ROUBO, Bernard J. (3019) 2dMarDiv Lej to HQMC  
SCIBA, Victor J. (3349) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
SHELTON, Jackson G. Jr. (3349) 1stMAW to such MC acty as CG of DP may dir  
SHERLOCK, George M. (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro  
SIWICK, John W. (0741) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
SMITH, Luke C. (3516) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen  
SMIZER, Harold E. (3516) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro  
SPELCE, John W. (1871) 1stMarDiv CamPen to ForTrsFMFPac CamPen  
STANKATIS, Anthony (4312) MB Boston to 1st MCRD Boston  
SULLIVAN, Thomas P. (6741) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
TANKUMS, John E. (0141) 1stMAW to 1stMCRD Boston  
TAYLOR, Arthur J. (3049) ForTrs-FMFLant Lej to HQMC  
TEETERS, Harold A. (3537) ForTrs-FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCRD PI  
TORGESON, Melvin P. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
TUCK, Duane H. (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to MTG-20 CherPt  
UNSELL, William T. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
VERKENNIS, Rollance A. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
VILA, Edward (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
VOGEL, Marvin K. (4511) MAD Pensacola to MAG-31 Miami  
WALTERS, William D. (3411) MC-FdAnnex Portsmouth Va to MCClo-Den Phila  
WARD, Lyle F. (0141) 65thSpIntCo USMCR Shelby Mont to MCAS El Toro  
WARE, Anderson C. (0141) MarPac to MB TI SFRan FFT  
WATERS, Barrett T. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
WEHINGER, Edwin E. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
WEST, Charles A. (0369) 12thMCRD SFRan to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
WIGGINS, Lloyd T. (3361) 1stMAW to MCS Quant  
WILLIAMS, Thomas E. (7041) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
WOLSCHLAGER, Edward P. (1379) MarPac to MCB CamPen  
WYSOCKI, Joseph (3349) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv CamPen  
ZELLER, Joseph A. (3349) 1stMAW to MCB Lej  
ZENDZIAN, Richard E. (6413) MAD NATTC Memphis to 1stMAW

## TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

ADAMS, Richard L. 2dMAW CherPt to MTG-20 CherPt  
AIDEN, Francis W. (1539) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen  
ANDERSON, Hugh T. (3049) MAD NATTC Memphis to AirFMFPac El Toro  
ARNOLD, Delmar F. (2771) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB CamPen  
BAGWELL, George L. (3371) 1stMAW to MCB Lej  
BLACKBURN, Benton S. (0811) MarPac to MCB CamPen  
BOGOEFF, John N. (0369) 4thMCRD Phila to MCB CamPen



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BOURGHOLTZER, Raymond (7041) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
 BUCKLEY, James A. (6413) 2dMAW CherPt to MTG-20 CherPt  
 BURBRIDGE, Clifford W. (5537) MCAS El Toro to MCB CampPen  
 BURKE, George R. (3049) FMFPac to MCB Lej  
 BYENBACH, William (1539) FMF-Lant Norfolk Va to MCB CampPen  
 CARDWELL, Clarence (0369) MarPac to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 CARPENTER, Claude L. (9911) MCRD PI to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 CASANOVA, Henry (3121) IstMAW to MCSC Albany Ga  
 CAVANAUGH, John J. (1833) For-TrpsFMFPac CampPen to MCB CampPen  
 CHANEY, Wilbur R. (3516) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany Ga  
 COLLINS, Virgil C. (1861) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB CampPen  
 COLLISON, Robert E. (2543) MarPac to MCRD SDiego  
 COSTIN, Bartholomew D. (3049) For-TrpsFMFPac Lej to IstRifleCo Springfield Mass  
 CROWLEY, Daniel J. (1379) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB Lej  
 DAVENPORT, Jesse A. (5911) MCRD PI to 2dMAW CherPt  
 DIJACK, Vincent A. (2771) 2dMAW CherPt to 2dMarDiv Lej  
 DUPUY, Edwin E. (2639) 2dMAW CherPt to MCRD SDiego  
 FARRA, Elwood D. (6613) MAD NATTC Memphis to 2dMAW CherPt  
 FOX, Cecil L. (6611) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
 FOX, Edward E. (0141) 9thMCRD Chicago to MCB CampPen  
 FRENCH, Richard E. (6431) MARTD NATTC NAS Glenview Ill to MAD NATTC Jax  
 FRIEND, Bernard C. (3049) 52dSpl-InfCo MARTC New Bedford Mass to 2dMarDiv Lej  
 GABEL, Robert G. (0141) FMFPac to AirFMFPac El Toro  
 GANAS, Pete G. Jr. (1841) MarPac to MCRD PI  
 GAUDET, Edwin J. (4621) MarPac to MCSC Albany Ga  
 GIETZEN, Charles (0369) MCAS Navy #990 c/o FPO Sfran to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 GREEN, Jack C. (0741) ForTrpsFMFPac 29 Palms Calif to such MC acty as CG of USMPac may dir  
 GRIFFIN, Joseph A. (2771) 1stPhib-TracBn USMCR Tampa Fla to MCRD SDiego  
 GUNNING, Kenneth E. (3049) IstMAW to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 GUTIERRES, Herman M. (4111) IstMAW to MCRD SDiego  
 HAMMOND, Robert R. (3537) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv Lej  
 HAMMOND, Victor L. (6413) 2dMAW CherPt to MTG-20 CherPt  
 HARTLE, Paul J. (1461) MB WashDC to HQMC  
 HASLETT, William H. (0848) For-TrpsFMFPac Lej to MCB CampPen  
 HAVILAND, Marion S. (6731) AirFMFPac El Toro to MAD NATTC Memphis  
 HEADRICK, John R. (0231) ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen to MCB CampPen  
 HETZEL, John C. (3049) MarPac to ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen  
 HOFMAN, Karl L. (3537) MCAS Navy #990 to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 HOKANS, Arne V. (3131) IstMarDiv CampPen to such MC acty as CG of DP may dir  
 HOLDER, Donald K. (0141) IstMAW to 3dMarDiv  
 HOLIK, Jack (6413) MAG-31 Miami to AirFMFPac El Toro  
 HOOL, Garfield P. (3049) 8thInfBn USMCR Toledo Ohio to MCAS El Toro  
 HRUZ, Stephen (0369) 2dMarDiv Lej to 16th RifleCo USMCR Phila  
 JARRELL, Jerry G. (3371) MAD NATTC Memphis to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 JIMERSON, Asa (3619) MCB Lej to 2dMarDiv Lej  
 JOHNSON, Lawrence A. (3071) IstMAW to MCAS El Toro  
 JONES, Wilbur L. (0369) MarPac to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 JUDY, Russell M. (0141) AirFMFPac El Toro to MCAS El Toro  
 KESZENHEIMER, Edward P. Jr. (3049) MCB Lej to AirFMFPac El Toro  
 KETELAAR, Richard L. (3371) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB Lej  
 KLINE, Paul W. (1379) 3dMarDiv to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 KRAFT, Donald (1871) HQMC (Kalamazoo Mich) to MCB CampPen  
 LANE, Louis E. (2511) 2dSigCo Brooklyn NY to MCB CampPen  
 LENNON, Hugh F. (0161) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB CampPen  
 LIPINSKI, Vincent J. (0369) MD Navy #510 c/o FPO NY to MCS Quant  
 LLOYD, James E. (2511) FMFLant Norfolk Va to HQMC  
 MALONEY, John F. (3049) 46thSpl-InfCo USMCR Albany NY to MCAS El Toro  
 MC DUFFIE, Royce M. (3049) 8thMCRD Norfolk Va to MCB Lej  
 MC Gowan, Jack (2311) MCAS Miami to FMFLant Norfolk Va  
 MC NAB, John A. (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MARTD NATTC NAS Anacostia WashDC  
 MEYER, Robert M. (6481) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
 MILLER, John F. (0161) MarPac to MCB CampPen  
 MILLIGAN, James E. (7041) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro

MINOR, Wallace L. (6641) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
 MOROUKIAN, Charles (0111) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW CherPt  
 MURPHY, Melvin J. (0369) 2dMarDiv Lej to MB TI Sfran FFT  
 MURRAY, Arthur W. (3121) MarPac to MCAS Navy #990 c/o FPO Sfran  
 MYERS, Paul A. Jr. (2539) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB CampPen  
 NEWMAN, Conrad R. (3049) MCB Lej to MCB CampPen  
 OSBORN, Paul M. (2511) 2dMAW CherPt to MCRD SDiego  
 PALMER, Chad J. (2111) MarPac to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 PARKS, Wendell A. (4131) FMFPac to such MC acty as CG of DP may dir  
 POWERS, Claude D. (2181) MarPac to ForTrpsFMFPac 29 Palms Calif  
 PRESCOTT, William R. (3071) IstMAW to MCAS El Toro  
 RICCI, Albert E. G. (6413) 2dMAW CherPt to MTG-20 CherPt  
 RICKARD, Woodrow J. (2529) For-TrpsFMFLant Lej to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 RINGLER, Dean R. (0249) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB CampPen  
 RICHIE, William G. (6441) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro  
 RIVAS, Frank Jr. (3049) ForTrpsFMFLant Lej to AirFMFPac El Toro  
 ROARK, Guy W. (2561) AirFMFPac El Toro to MCAS El Toro  
 ROBBINS, Adrian C. (3049) IstMAW to MCCoDep Phila  
 ROOSTER, Christopher H. Jr. (0121) MCRD PI to MCB CampPen  
 ROODY, Hugh H. (3516) 3dTrkCo USMCR Atlanta Ga to MCB CampPen  
 RUSSELL, James A. (0811) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCB CampPen  
 RUSSO, Harold A. (3361) IstMAW to MCB Lej  
 RYE, Earl W. (6481) MCS Quant to AirFMFPac El Toro  
 SALECKI, Tadeusz (4131) MCB Lej to MB Navy #3002 c/o FPO Sfran  
 SCHUETZ, John E. (0741) MarPac to MCB CampPen  
 SCHWEITZER, William A. (3061) MCSC Albany Ga to MCRD PI  
 SMITH, Fred W. (3371) IstMAW to MCB Lej  
 SMITH, Marcus T. (6461) MCS Quant to AirFMFPac El Toro  
 SMITH, Raymond W. (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to 3dMAW El Toro  
 STARBUCK, James W. (6413) 2dMAW CherPt to MTG-20 CherPt  
 STOUT, James G. (3371) IstMAW to MCB Lej  
 STRAUGHAN, Richard L. (6431) 2dMAW CherPt to MAD NATTC Jax  
 TABER, Howard S. (0141) ForTrpsFMFLant Lej to HQMC  
 TAVEL, Ralph K. Jr. (4111) MCRD PI to AirFMFPac El Toro  
 THORNTON, Sarah N. (0141) MCAB CherPt to 9thInfBn USMCR Chicago  
 TIMM, Warren A. (3311) IstMAW to ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen  
 TOWNSEND, Arthur J. (1379) MCS Quant to MB TI Sfran FFT  
 TRENARY, Frank H. (1933) ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen to MCB CampPen  
 VANTASSEL, William H. (6481) MCS Quant to AirFMFPac El Toro  
 WALLEN, Clyde J. (3049) 16thRifleCo USMCR Wilmington Del to MCB Lej  
 WEST, William G. (0751) MCRD PI to MCB Lej  
 WILEY, Ralph C. (0141) 2dMarDiv to MB NGF WashDC  
 WILLIAMS, David C. (4131) MB London Conn to MCB Lej  
 WOLD, Royal W. (1379) 2dMarDiv Lej to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 YOUNG, Joseph A. Jr. (0369) MB NPG Dahlgren Va to MCS Quant

#### STAFF SERGEANTS

ANDRACHIK, Andrew L. (0369) MarPac to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 ARMSTRONG, Alden D. (0141) MB 15th Nav Dist c/o FPO NY  
 ARMSTRONG, Ivan O. (6481) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
 BAILEY, James (6481) MCS Quant to MD USS MACON  
 BAKER, Otis M. (2531) ForTrpsFMFPac Lej to MCRD SDiego  
 BALCOM, Owen C. (1811) ForTrpsFMFLant Lej to MCRD PI  
 BEAR, James E. (0369) MarPac to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 BEEBE, Hector C. (0369) MarPac to MB TI Sfran FFT  
 BELK, John T. Jr. (0141) MCB Lej to MB Navy #116 c/o FPO NY  
 BENSON, Robert S. (0369) 12thMCRD Sfran to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 BEVERIDGE, Charles W. (1461) HQMC to MCB Lej  
 BOOTH, Emmett L. (0369) MarPac to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 BORGES, George W. (0369) MarPac to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 BORRELLI, Michael P. (3049) MarPac to MCB CampPen  
 BRADY, James L. Jr. (0369) MarPac to IstMarDiv CampPen  
 BRECHBIEL, Richard C. (0141) MCRD PI to MCB CampPen  
 BRYCE, Charles H. (0369) MarPac to MB TI Sfran FFT  
 BUETTNER, Lee K. (0369) IstMarDiv CampPen to such MC acty as CG of USMPac may dir  
 BULLOCK, Louis G. (0141) MCAS Navy #990 c/o FPO Sfran to ForTrpsFMFPac 29 Palms Calif

# DEC. 25

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# Lewandowski's Transfer

**T**HE COLONEL hadn't had his coffee, but that wasn't the only reason his voice seemed to crackle in a sharp, frozen tone.

"Captain, you are in charge of the 01 Detail Section, is that right?"

"Yes sir," Captain Boyle replied.

"Well, then, maybe you can explain to me how this Pfc 'J' 'W' Lewandowski was transferred to Marine Barracks, Kwajalein."

The office became ominously silent as the whole staff seemed to ponder the colonel's question. The captain frowned.

"I'm afraid I don't understand sir," he stammered. The colonel smiled, but it was an unfriendly, threatening smile. It seemed to imply that the captain was on the hook and that the colonel was paying out line—playing with his doomed fish.

"Of course, you don't understand Captain," he said. "Well, maybe this will help you. Here is the Individual Record Card on Pfc Lewandowski that I've gone to the trouble of locating. See if you notice any discrepancies."

The captain's hand shook as he reached for the Record Card. Carefully he turned it over and began examining the information on the mysterious Lewandowski.

The colonel's really hot, the captain told himself. I must have really goofed this time. Now let's see; MOS 0141; over two years to do on current enlist-

ment; no overseas duty yet, GCT 103 . . .

"You don't see it yet, do you?"

Captain Boyle searched his mind for just one memory of the man. Just one incident concerning Lewandowski, just one reason why this man was special—or unusual. Seconds passed, but the captain's mind left him with only one recourse.

"No sir, I don't see any reason why this person should not have been transferred to the Marine Barracks. Sure hope I'm right, thought Boyle, especially with old "Fire-face" sitting in on the next selection board.

"Captain, do you know the strength of the Marine Barracks in question?" The colonel's red face started doing tricks under the fluorescent lights and the captain felt like a boot at his first inspection.

"Off hand, I would say about one hundred and twenty enlisted and three officers, sir."

The colonel slowly pushed himself up out of the chair and leaned across the desk till his face was but six inches from the captain's.

"One hundred and twenty enlisted what, Captain?"

The captain stood rigidly, unable to move away from that snarling face.

"Why, one hundred and twenty enlisted men, sir," he answered in a voice barely above a whisper.

"Well then, Captain," roared the colonel, "will you please explain to me why you transferred one woman to an outfit of one hundred and twenty men?"

The captain grabbed the corner of the desk. He saw his whole life flash in front of him; the screaming headlines—Walter Winchell, Louella Parsons. How could . . . ?

The colonel's mouth had just the trace of a smile.

"Nothing to offer, Captain? No excuses? No alibis? Not even a smart remark? This isn't like you at all, not at all."

The authority came quickly back to the rasping voice.

"I want a written report on my desk at eight o'clock tomorrow morning on this whole mess, and the steps you have taken to rectify this er, ah, situation. That's all, Captain."

The wobbly legs of the captain refused to obey.

"THAT'S ALL, CAPTAIN."

The captain let go of the desk and pushed himself erect. Then he staggered slowly out of the office. He wished the elevator could continue its downward journey, forever.

Sergeant Schultz, correspondence clerk for the detail section, smiled as he read the request for transfer.

"Hey Cohen," he yelled to the file clerk. "Listen to this, and I thought I'd heard everything!"

"My reason for requesting this transfer is that the living conditions at this command are unbearable."

"Now does that take the cake, or don't it?"

Cohen just nodded his head and continued his filing.

"You know what I'm going to do, just for the hell of it? I'm going to put this one down for transfer. If he thinks Kwajalein is bad, wait till he gets to Guam. Take his horsepower down will you, Cohen? Name "J" "W" Lewandowski; Rank, Pfc; MOS, 0141.

"And Cohen . . ."

"Yeah, Red?"

"Let's not bother the captain with this one, he seems to have a lot on his mind lately . . ."

END

## TRANSFERS

[continued from page 65]

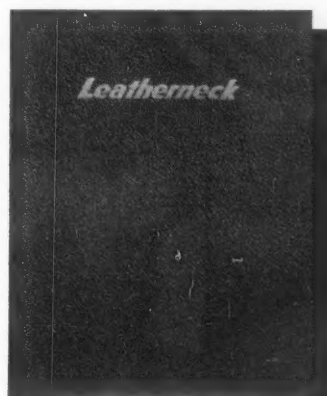
BUSHONG, Theodore R. (6811) MB Lakehurst NJ to MAG-31 Miami  
CANEVIT, George H. (3941) 1stMAW to FMFLant Norfolk Va  
CANEVIT, George A. (6481) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
CHAPELLE, Ralph L. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
CHAPMAN, Charles E. (3011) MC-SupFwdAnnex Portsmouth Va. to MB Sfran FFT  
CHAPMAN, James R. Jr. (0369) 3d-MarDiv to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
CHAPMAN, Kenneth F. (3371) MarPac to MCB CampPen  
CLICK, Norlyn S. (3531) MCS Quant to MCB CampPen  
COLLINS, Daniel C. Jr. (4631) HQMC to MB WashDC  
CONNLY, Robert A. Jr. (0751) For-TrpsFMFLant Lej to MCB Lej  
COOK, Carleton D. (3534) MCB Lej to MCRD PI  
COOPER, Melvin A. (0811) MCB Lej to MCB CampPen  
CRAVER, Paul E. (3071) 1stMAW to MCAB CherPt  
DAVIS, Donald B. (3031) 1stInfBn USMCR Brooklyn NY to 2dMarDiv Lej  
DEARY, Reynaldo M. (6431) MAD NATTC Jax to AirFMFPac El Toro  
DORN, David B. (3081) HQMC to MB Navy #128 c/o FPO Sfran  
DOUD, Donald C. (0811) MD USS MACON to 2dMarDiv Lej  
DUBE, William C. (3537) MB NB Boston to 2dMarDiv Lej  
DYE, Daniel T. (5911) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
ELLIS, Charles W. (0141) FMFLant Norfolk Va to MCB CampPen  
ELLIS, Charles W. (0141) FMFLant MCB CampPen  
FARMER, Robert J. (5911) MTG-20 CherPt to 2dMAW CherPt  
FESE, Joseph M. (0161) MCB Lej to MCB CampPen  
FIELDS, William S. (0369) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
FINN, Thomas J. (3111) 1stMAW to ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen  
FISHPAW, Bennett F. Jr. (7041) 2d-MAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
FLINT, Eugen H. (5911) MCRD PI to 2dMarDiv Lej  
FLOYD, William E. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
FREAS, Harold T. (3431) HQMC to ForTrpsFMFLant Lej  
FREUDENSPRUNG, Fred B. (1316) MB Navy #128 c/o FPO Sfran to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
FULK, Robert E. (1833) MarPac to MCB CampPen  
GALLO, George P. (3041) 1stMAW to MCSupGen Albany Ga  
GARRISON, Jack D. (2511) MarDiv Lej to MCRD PI  
GIERAT, Ross G. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
GILL, Eugene (3619) MCAS El Toro to AirFMFPac El Toro  
GILLISPIE, Elizabeth L. (0141) 1st-AmTracBn USMCR Tampa Fla to MCRD PI  
GIVERSON, Raymond T. (0369) MarPac to MCRD PI  
GNARINI, Harold M. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
GROVUM, Elden F. (3531) MCAS El Toro to MCB CampPen  
HALE, Carlton P. (3516) MarPac to MCRD PI  
HALE, Roy L. (0369) 6thMCRD Atlanta Ga to MCB CampPen  
HAMILTON, Clarence L. (0141) MB Portsmouth Va to MCB CampPen  
HARBERS, Kirk A. (2531) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
HARSHMAN, Ben L. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
HAWKINS, Gene (3613) 1stMAW to 2dMAW Cher Pt  
HEISLER, J. E. (0811) ForTrps-FMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCRD PI  
HENSON, Charles B. (3531) MCAB Cher Pt to MCB CampPen  
HENSON, Lark (6481) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
HERRING, Harold W. (0369) MD Navy #510 c/o FPO NY to 2dMarDiv Lej  
HERRINGTON, Walter (3041) MCS Quant to MCB Lej  
HOLLAND, Raymond J. (6931) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro  
HOLLOWAY, James R. I. (3371) 1st-MAW to MCS Quant  
HOOPER, Robert D. (3041) 3dMarDiv to such MC acty as CG of MarPac may dir  
HOOPER, Clyde J. Jr. (0231) 31stSpl-InfCo USMCR Johnson City Tenn to MCRD PI  
HOWELL, Willis M. (1811) MCS Quant to MCB CampPen  
IVERS, Donald P. (2639) MB NAD Earle NJ to MCB CampPen  
JENKINS, John "L" (0141) MCRD PI to HQMC  
JOHNSON, Curt H. Jr. (2111) 3d-MarDiv to 2dMarDiv Lej  
JOHNSON, Marvin H. (3516) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB CampPen

JOHNSON, Riehl J. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
JOHNSON, Will Jr. (0369) FMFPac to such MC acty as CG of MarPac may dir  
JONAS, Frank (1831) MarPac to MCB CampPen  
JONES, James D. (6481) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
KALSKI, James A. (5581) MB Wash-DC to MCAS El Toro  
KAMMEIER, Cyril L. (0141) MB WashDC to MCRD PI  
KERN, Clyde W. (0141) FMFLant Norfolk Va to MCB CampPen  
KLUDY, Ramon K. (0811) MCS Quant to MCB CampPen  
LANGBERT, Viola G. (4631) MCS Quant to HQMC  
LEE, Arthur E. (2533) MarPac to MCRD PI  
LEE, Robert B. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
LEMOINE, John L. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
LONG, Doran T. (0211) MarPac to AirFMFPac El Toro  
LOOMIS, Richard M. (3516) MCS Quant to HQMC  
LOVEMARK, Nels H. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
LOZIER, William Jr. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
MANGUM, Jack (4312) 6thMCRD Atlanta Ga to 2dMAW CherPt  
MARASCIO, Anthony F. (0141) MAD NATTC Jax to AirFMFPac El Toro  
MARKSBERRY, Coleman (3537) MCAS El Toro to MCB CampPen  
MARTIN, Joseph J. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
MC GOVERN, Marion M. (0811) For-TrpsFMFPac 29 Palms Calif to MCRD PI  
MC KENNY, Eugene P. (6511) MCAS El Toro to MB TI Sfran FFT  
MC KINNIN, Joseph R. (0369) MCRD PI to MB GLakes  
MELL, Frank E. Jr. (6413) MAD NATTC Memphis to MCAS El Toro  
MERKLE, Joseph J. (0141) 2dMAW CherPt to MCRD PI  
METCALF, Robert L. (3021) 2dMarDiv Lej to 1stSupCo USMCR Charlottesville Va  
MIKULSKY, John J. (1861) 1stMarDiv CampPen to MCB CampPen  
MILLER, Clyde E. (0141) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv  
MILLER, Douglas R. (6441) MCAB CherPt to MAD NATTC Memphis  
MORELAND, Orville E. (3049) MarPac to ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen  
MOREY, Bobby G. (3371) 2dMAW CherPt to MCS Quant  
MURPHY, Cecil Jr. (0811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv Lej  
NEILL, Bill G. (0269) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
NOBLETT, Richard G. (5711) MCAS El Toro to MCB CampPen  
OERHLI, William L. (6413) MAD NATTC Jax to 2dMAW CherPt  
O'NEAL, Colbert W. (2543) 2dMAW CherPt to MCRD SDiego  
ORSULAK, Edmond T. (0369) MB Susten to MCB CampPen  
PARNELL, Stephen W. (3041) MarPac to ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen  
PASKEVICH, Theodore (0141) MarPac to MB TI Sfran FFT  
POWERS, John A. (1871) 1stMarDiv CampPen to ForTrpsFMFPac CampPen  
PRAISWATER, Eldon E. (1871) MarPac to MCRD PI  
RATCLIFF, Charles F. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
REILLY, Robert C. (6441) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
ROBENSTEIN, Forrest J. (3011) MC-SupFwdAnnex Portsmouth Va to MB WashDC  
ROBERTS, Robert E. (0141) MB NB Norfolk Va to MCB CampPen  
ROBILLARD, Edward E. (3041) 3d-MarDiv to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
SAMPLES, John E. (0369) 1stMarDiv CampPen to MCRD PI  
SANCHEZ, Kelly J. (3411) MCB Lej to MCRD EPA WashDC  
SARTOR, Clarence W. (0369) MARTC NAS Anacostia DC to MB NB Norfolk Va  
SATTEFIELD, Carl F. (0811) MCS Quant to MCB CampPen  
SCHLOSS, William W. Jr. (0369) 3d-MarDiv to MB Navy #3923 c/o FPO Sfran  
SCHWOYER, Edgar W. (6761) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
SHEA, Lawrence J. (1811) 3dMarDiv to MCB Lej  
SHUMAN, Herman C. (3516) 2dMAW CherPt to MCRD PI  
SIDLOSKI, Stanley G. (0848) 1stMarDiv CampPen to MCRD PI  
SIMS, Herbert A. (0369) MarPac to 1stMarDiv CampPen  
SKINNER, Elbert E. (3261) 2dMarDiv Lej to AirFMFPac El Toro  
SMITH, Roy E. (3049) MarPac to MCB CampPen  
SPACEK, Lawrence L. (6481) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
SPRINGFIELD, Richard V. (3051) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
STACK, Anthony S. (0141) MCAS Navy #990 c/o FPO Sfran to For-TrpsFMFLant Lej  
STENCEL, Tadeusz (3049) 2dMarDiv Lej to MCB CampPen  
STONE, Joe W. (6161) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
STONE, William D. (6461) 2dMAW CherPt to MCAS El Toro  
STONE, Nile E. J. (0141) MCAS Navy #990 c/o FPO Sfran to For-TrpsFMFPac 29 Palms Calif  
STRICKLIN, Wilburn D. (0231) MD Macon Ga to 2dMarDiv Lej

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END



## JUDO MYTH

[continued from page 49]

so he will be placed advantageously for the real attack.

After one becomes a judoka he (or she) practices as much as possible, to strive for perfection, and because it's fun. As one advances in proficiency, less and less physical effort is needed or used in bouts. It is the only sport I know where you leave it more refreshed than when you started.

It is not unusual to see veteran judokas in their fifties and sixties, successfully matching their skill against husky young Black Belts. In his late seventies, Professor Kano was still taking an active part in judo demonstrations. In the Summer of 1951, Professor Mifune Shihan, 10th Dan (Judo's highest award) in spite of his 70 years, was still fighting as many as 30 bouts in a single day!

Most of the competitors under 30 are eliminated before the final bouts to determine the National Champion of Japan, and some of the best instruc-

tors I have worked with were grandfathers.

If you want to take on the youngsters but lack their speed, suppleness, strength, and stamina, investigate judo.

*Where should I go to learn judo?*

Contact all possible teachers and find out which ones are recognized by judokas—meaning that they can grant belts that will be recognized by other dojos.

Competition between students (Randori) must be offered and Randori with other dojos is ideal.

If you cannot find a dojo meeting these standard requirements, keep looking. (When I first started as a judoka, I had to travel 90 miles to find an accredited dojo.)

*What is the future of judo?*

Visionaries all over the world are linking hands and ideas to further the general cause of judo. I believe that judo is just beginning to come into its own. So much of present judo is good and important that the present trend of growth will continue. Kodokan, however, will have to sacrifice some principle and offer real combat studies also, if it is to take its rightful place as supreme head of all judo.

The United States is behind the rest of the world in understanding and recognizing judo, but interest is developing slowly in the correct channels.

I predict not only that judo will capture some of the fans from boxing and wrestling — sports which have reached their maturity—but that judo will soon be an Olympic event, once the competitors are allowed to meet without weight limits.

I am also confident that our schools of higher learning will adopt it as a sport, intra-murally or inter-scholastically. It is more interesting and more beneficial than most gymnasium periods. Its cost is negligible for equipment as compared to other sports, yet it is attractive for spectators as well as competitors. All the students can compete (England and Cuba have dojos for the blind). The intellectual and the slight of build will have an opportunity of successfully competing with today's popular athletes whose qualifications are unusually measured in stretch or tonnage.

Keep your eyes and ears tuned—you will see and hear more and more favorable reports of judo in the future.

END

## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 12]

I am no longer a Marine but I wish very much to purchase a campaign hat. I would appreciate any or all information as to where I may purchase one.

Frank F. Carfi

1341 - 75th Street,

Brooklyn 28, New York

● Campaign hats may be purchased from A. M. Bolognese and Sons, Tailor and Haberdasher, Quantico, Virginia. See the Bolognese advertisement in this issue.—Ed.

### M-1 RIFLES BY NRA

Dear Sir:

Regarding your answer to Sgt. F. L. Benjamin as to legal ownership of a Rifle, Cal. .30, M-1 (July, '55 issue).

At the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, individuals who draw a service rifle for use in the National Individual Trophy Rifle Match were allowed to purchase the rifle if they actually fired it in the match. This was done in 1954. . . . For the last two years that I personally know of, a service

rifle has been awarded as a prize to the winner of the Service Rifle Aggregate Match at the Nationals. I believe it is also the custom to award the winner of the National Individual Trophy Rifle Match the rifle he used to fire the event.

In addition, many service rifle receivers were sold as scrap, and subsequently rebuilt and sold as rifles. Since the persons who originally bought the receivers from the government had clear title to them, I fail to see how the government could confiscate them.

To top it off, one lot of service rifle receivers was sold as surplus to a commercial firearms parts dealer. These specific receivers had never been stamped "U.S. Property," and had the sight ears ground off.

I have seen two of these built into rifles, and know that the "U.S. Property" stamp had not been ground off, for I saw them being given the acid test for this.

You will undoubtedly hear from other readers of this subject. Yours is a fine magazine—I especially enjoy "The Old Gunny . . ." feature.

Pfc Clyde Kirkman,  
PacFltAirIntelTraCen,  
NAS

Alameda, California

● Our answer to Sgt. Benjamin (July, 1955, issue of Leatherneck) stated in

part: "Legal ownership and possession of M-1 .30 Caliber rifles (Garand) are not governed by statute. Conceivably, one could have legal ownership and possession if the acquisition were legal . . ." Thus, rifles purchased from the government would be legally acquired regardless of the purchaser.

You are correct about M-1 rifles being available through the National Rifle Association. However, NRA members must be members of clubs enrolled with the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. The price to members is \$98.00 plus \$2.85 packing and handling charges.

NRA members may obtain full information concerning the purchase of M-1 rifles by writing to the National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.—Ed.

(continued on page 78)

### ANSWERS TO QUIZ ON PAGE 12

1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B, 5-C, 6-D, 7-B,  
8-B, 9-C, 10-B, 11-D, 12-A, 13-E,  
14-F, 15-A, 16-F, 17-A, 18-F, 19-A,  
20-C, 21-E, 22-A, 23-B, 24-B, 25-A.

## BEAR HUNT

[continued from page 29]

get into position above and behind the bears. If this worked, the bears would get the scent of Sheff in his upwind position and the bears would have to retreat in the direction of Chalkley.

A few minutes later Chalkley came into view again, standing in a cleared area close to the two animals. He was signaling with a handkerchief and it was assumed he was asking the position of the bears. This was embarrassing to us on the boat because we didn't have a signal to indicate he was standing almost on top of them. Consequently, we waved our arms in a circle hoping he would get the idea that he was practically rubbing noses with both bears.

However, Chalkley wasn't long in doubt as to the position of the animals. It might have been Sheff's scent that reached the bears, or a twig snapped by Chalkley, but the two animals decided to play the game their way. Both of them bounded out of the brush with the larger of the two passing within 25 yards of the Marine.

From the boat it looked like one of the bears almost knocked Chalkley over in his dash for freedom. Then we saw his rifle go up. The first shot caught the bear in the right shoulder and spun him around facing the enemy. If ever there was a time a bear needed little prodding to charge, this was it, but a second shot slammed into his left shoulder turning him in the opposite direction and before he could get moving, Chalkley caught him in the back with a third shot. He was dead by the time he rolled several hundred feet down the hill, stopped by the trunk of an alder tree.

The group on the boat was having its share of excitement, too. The other bear charged out of the underbrush and bounded downhill in the direction of the cruiser, then turned, running parallel to the beach. Wallace picked up his rifle and from the deck of the rolling boat, started snap-shooting at the bear. However, the distance, plus the unsteady footing of the boat, sent his shots wild and the bear turned back up the mountain.

The firing from the boat had caused no end of consternation to the two hunters on the beach. Chalkley came down the side of the hill with his hands up and Sheff came out of his position wildly waving his arms. Both had thought the firing was in their direction

as neither had spotted the second bear on his way out.

Again we loaded the packboard, ropes, cameras and extra knives in the skiff for the trip ashore and climbed to the alder brush where the bear lay. Chalkley met us at the edge of the patch, grinned and, airily waving his arm in the direction of the still hidden bear, stated:

"Got a fair sized b'ar in there ready for skinnin'!"

It was the understatement of the trip; the bear was well over nine feet in length and the five of us ashore couldn't budge him. Consequently, the skinning operation took place where the bear lay. His size kept everyone working until dusk, either assisting in the skinning or sharpening knives. Camera-man Wells proved to be adept at locating the hard-to-find ball and socket joints of the bear's limbs. His skill with the knife saved many precious minutes of the fast diminishing daylight. Just before dark the huge head and skin were tied to the packboard and Wallace volunteered to carry the heavy load back to the boat. Chalkley and Wells had to assist him with one holding up the bottom of the packboard and the other aiding Wallace to maintain his footing.

There couldn't have been a happier group of hunters who tied up at a de-

serted cannery on their last night of a bear hunting trip. After the evening meal of eggs, the inevitable canned meat and several pots of coffee, the three days of hunting were relived well into the night. Each bear was again stalked, killed and skinned before the lights were turned out and we crawled into our sleeping bags.

Not only were the three bearskins on the cabin roof concrete proof of the successful hunt, but the entire trip, from the planning stage to the triumphant return of the hunters to Kodiak, was an illustration of four men's ability to invade the sporting realm of wealthy hunters.

The cost of the boat, with Pete Ponchene included as pilot, was \$40 per man. Each man's share of food ran to \$10. The weapons, brought as all-purpose rifles and not just for the bear hunt, were in the \$100 class and as residents of Alaska, their hunting licenses cost \$2.50 each. The cost of tanning and mounting each skin would be \$10 per foot.

However, unlike the wealthy sportsmen with their oak-beamed game rooms, the Marines and Civil Service employees who made this trip will have a tough problem when their processed bearskins return from Seattle; they don't have a wall or floor large enough to accommodate their trophies. **END**



Leatherneck Magazine

# staff nco promotions

The following have been selected for promotion to the ranks indicated, by the NCO Promotion Board convened at HQMC on August 29, 1955. The report of this board was approved by the Commandant on October 12, 1955. The board selected 100 Technical Sergeants for promotion to Master Sergeant, and 715 Staff Sergeants for promotion to Technical Sergeant.

These Staff NCOs will be promoted by Certificates of Appointment, signed by the Commandant of the Marine Corps. The certificates will be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the Staff NCO concerned:

## To MSgt.

	Ser. No.
OF 01	
LOOSE, JOSIAH A.	360017
OF 02	
MC CAULEY, BENJAMIN	530484
OF 03	
DELOACH, JACK P.	285784
BARLOW, QUINTON	376508
CULP, DONALD E.	580278
FARRINGTON, ARTHUR	283222
DOWHEN, ROBERT H.	804502
BROOKS, ROBERT D.	597612
NOONKESTER, HENRY	594808
JONES, SAMUEL J.	890627
BOOTH, PAUL J.	549566
PUCKETT, CLINTON	560129
FAIRBANKS, ROBERT	1073630
MAIN, STANLEY W.	669798
OF 04	
BAKER, ROBERT M.	280324
DALRYMPLE, CHARLES	369650
HASSAN, WILLIAM	622847
FIRE, RAYMOND J.	855205
MAYNARD, JAMES W.	272415
OF 07	
HUFFMAN, CLUIE O.	288314
OF 08	
DENISON, DAVID L.	304268
BURNS, RODNEY R.	331976
URBAN, EDWARD J.	332437
FLEMING, RAYMOND	474622
WIGGINS, THOMAS	625198
OF 11	
WALDREP, EARL D.	570165
OF 13	
YOUNG, LAURITZ W.	474901
JUNKINS, JOSEPH	1033519
IVEY, BILLY D.	319558
BRIDGES, LARRY W.	642616
SEMENSOW, JOHN J.	852710
OF 14	
HARTLE, PAUL J.	621368
OF 15	
HAMMONS, WILLIAM	633827
OF 18	
WARD, SMITH	346972
OF 21	
KINNEY, CHARLES	332031
OF 23	
POPE, VALBERT D.	285450
SWEARENGEN, THOMAS	871316
OF 25	
DANIEL, ROBERT L.	553140
SCHAEFFER, JACK	586841
SMITH, EDWARD M.	596912
POWELL, ROBERT J.	550051
TAYLOR, EARL L.	632467
LYDD, HAROLD W.	680418

COLLISON, ROBERT	578131
UEBLER, FREDERICK	850427
PALEY, GEORGE R.	637776
KUREK, RAYMOND L.	637135
SPECKT, ARTHUR W.	632586
BACON, DELBERT I.	1088984
Lennon, JOHN Q.	623168
JOHNSON, ROY T.	1051671
OF 26	
EOFF, HAROLD	635271
OF 27	
WOODSON, DUANE L.	334555
KIRCHMANN, STANLEY	325543
DOWNEY, JAMES R.	618381
PELLETIER, JOSEPH	409149
OF 30	
DEITER, KARL C.	645140
BOUDREAU, ALBERT	343039
COFFMAN, JAMES W.	632446
SMITH, ALASTAIR	877969
MURRAY, JAMES F.	1014329
MOORE, LAWRENCE	655396
OF 31	
KELLY, DONALD P.	599654
OF 32	
MORGAN, EDDIE W.	984112
OF 33	
MUSKETT, VIRGIL	289775
OF 34	
HODAL, FRED J.	657728
DVORSACK, JOHN L.	649715
OF 35	
MCKELVEY, CLARENCE	321814
OF 36	
MCDOWELL, LEO	651203
OF 40	
MCCLAMB, WARREN G.	303146
OF 41	
ATKINSON, CHARLES	220780
OF 43	
DURNO, WILLIAM M.	259037
OF 45	
FRANK, WALTER W.	321193
OF 55	
SUSI, ALDO	259466
OF 57	
BOYKO, STANLEY W.	1097603
OF 64	
STREETER, DONALD	1111425
REEVES, HAMILL W.	424101
HAMMOND, VICTOR	904332
LEARY, THOMAS S.	1086336
COOPER, PAUL W.	262184
KNAPP, HAROLD R.	267823
WATERS, WALTER F.	404332
KANE, WILLIAM E.	432650
DAVIDSON, ROBERT	366377
OF 65	
BAZAN, RAYMOND A.	352080

OF 66	
SAVAGE, WILLARD	636885
CRAWFORD, JAMES	405578
CATCHING, FREDERICK	896977
GRICE, HENRY A.	320778
DUNN, HILLARD B.	629759
BURGER, FRED	634938
ROBERTS, THOMAS	859663
ELLBERG, ROBERT	827589
WEST, SAMUEL E.	616594
OF 67	
MESHKE, GEORGE E.	534019
OF 68	
MCCORKELL, ERIC	386258
OF 69	
JOHNSON, WESLEY	522399
OF 70	
GENTRY, MARTIN S.	620945
OF 71	
ROUNTREE, MILTON	371234

## To TSgt.

	Ser. No.
OF 01	
MORRIS, DONALD M.	365300
WELCH, RAYMOND D.	557127
PRYOR, JAMES E.	650482
ADDISON, RAY L.	576371
THOMPSON, LOYD E.	378727
BROWN, EDWARD T.	530335
MCPhARLIN, JEROME	644781
DICKERSON, LORNA	762145
BERRYMAN, CHARLES	612063
RYALS, OTIS P.	1087588
BUSK, ROBERT F.	660209
GREEN, BILLY D.	1078638
FLETCHER, CECIL	1090854
SMITH, ROYCE L.	616040
MACHOVECH, RICHARD	1049371
PRICE, FREDERICK	1104916
CHAMBERS, CHARLES	1097856
LOVE, CHARLES A.	1093634
PORTER, THOMAS J.	1093361
SYKES, DONALD B.	1093753
CONNAUGHTON, EDWARD	709479
WARD, GEORGE B.	1095047
MAFFIOLI, LEONARD	876229
OF 02	
MALSTROM, JAMES	589409
LEVIGUE, GLENN	932197
HERTEL, CHARLES	1130889
DAVIS, WILLIAM T.	1044729
LIPPE, RALPH	611516
MORGAN, ROBERT D.	411381
OF 03	
LYON, ROYCE P.	945984
DORCIS, FRANK	304972
WRIGHT, THOMAS J.	478085
BALFOUR, PETE D.	561613
HINCHCLIFFE, DAVID	557081
KOBELKA, PETER	266839
PAHNKA, SIMS	571507

MARTENS, RALPH H.	286273
ALBERTSON, JACK	311074
WORLEY, RALPH F.	405730
HUNT, VIRGIL L.	283130
FALLON, GEORGE W.	352049
COPELAND, CHRISTOPHER	579809
BURNETT, DAVID E.	565709
LAVELLE, EVERETT	248721
CRAWFORD, WILLIAM	578996
DUTCH, GEORGE E.	879263
BROOKER, JAMES T.	374297
JAMES, HOWARD T.	405195
FELTS, WILLIAM F.	871531
MILLER, WILLIAM	867958
ALLEY, CLAUD	324851
MEYER, GEORGE F.	540883
SANFORD, WILLIAM	331115
EVANS, CARL A.	412348
SMITH, EVERETT S.	518492
ANDERSON, JAMES	562067
VANHOUT, KENNETH	956836
CLARK, RODNEY R.	902026
HERBERICH, ROBERT	589439
CARCIRIERI, MARION	920795
GUSMAN, GUADALUPE	611946
BUTENAS, EDWARD	586082
BENEDICT, F.	650075
BRIANS, LEALAND	414602
COULTER, GALE E.	584585
GALLAWAY, ROBERT	929075
ZOBENICA, D.	670217
TUCHNOWSKI, JOHN	426163
COLE, WILLIAM T.	303267
JARRETT, HOWARD	549731
YOUNG, FRANK L.	305991
WINQUIST, WILLIAM	447452
TOWNSEND, FRANKLIN	848025
DOYAL, LESTER F.	546266
ERAVI, HARRY A.	546870
HICKS, ROBERT	865634
JOYNER, RAY C.	888656
BALDYGA, CHESER	546560
WILLIAMS, CALVIN	981580
CONE, THOMAS, JR.	304144
GIBSON, JACK, JR.	893998
HAYES, GEORGE M.	530552
CONWAY, JOHN G.	808804
SCHNEIDER, REGIS	557755
BELL, ERWIN L. JR.	375189
BULMER, BILLY R.	373365
WALTHER, JOHN W.	886025
ETHRIDGE, WALTER	593754
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Remember now, none of those horrible Marine expressions!

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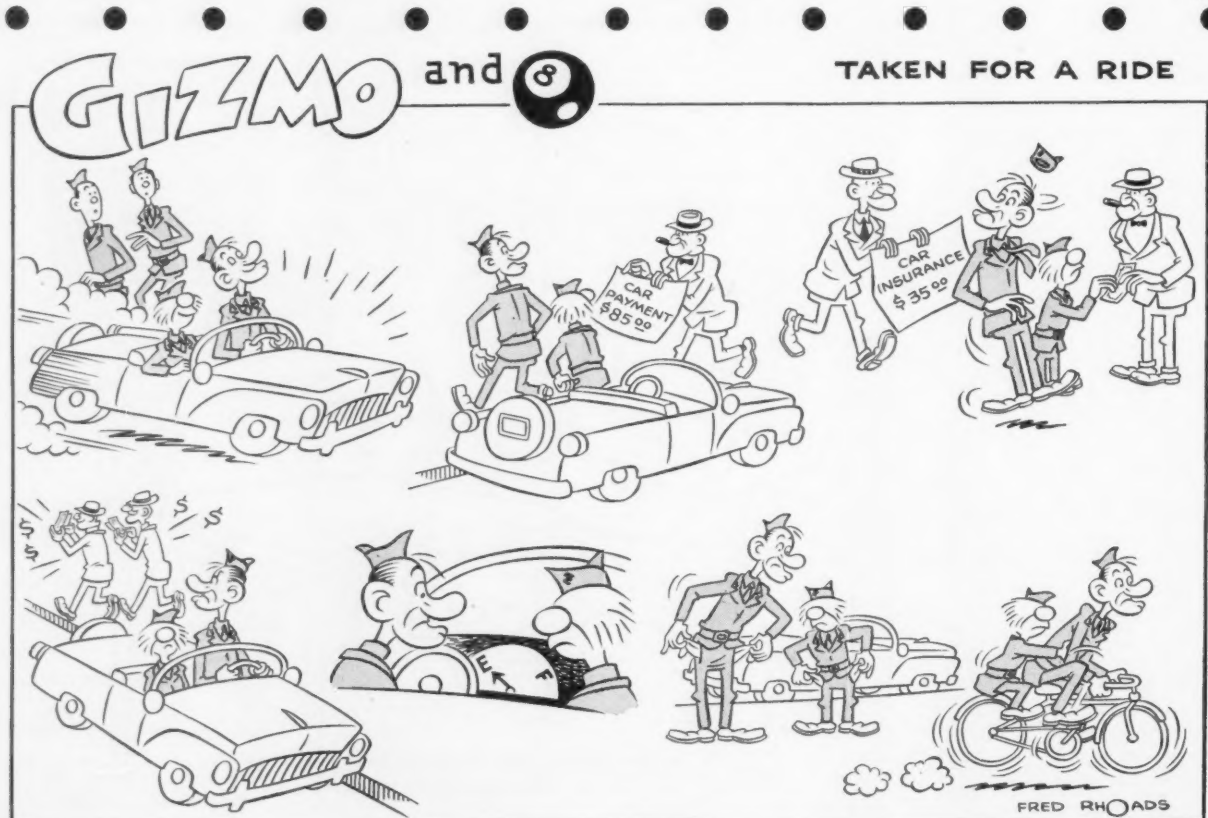
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# BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

EARLY SEPARATION TO ENTER SCHOOL . . . According to Marine Corps Memorandum Number 73-55, the Commandant of the Marine Corps will consider requests from enlisted personnel for separation up to 90 days earlier than normal expiration of obligated service for the purpose of commencing or resuming college education. Requests should be submitted to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DMB) via official channels.  
Evidence required:

(1) Statement from an appropriate college or university official which includes:

(a) Acceptance by the college or university for admission;

(b) Confirmation that the applicant's transcript of records from other schools are acceptable. (A statement indicating that the applicant will be acceptable subject to review of his records is not adequate);

(c) The latest date on which the applicant may register.

(2) Evidence justifying the individual's early separation. The individual's application must clearly show that he would be unduly handicapped by delay of school entrance, subsequent to his normal separation date.

Additional factors:

(1) The requested college or university must be a recognized institution of higher education. The college or university normally must be one which is accredited by an Association of Accrediting Institutions of Higher Education.

(2) Early separation will not be authorized for attendance at Summer school, night school, part-time schools, trade schools, courses in preparation for pursuit of a hobby, and the like.

(3) Date of separation will not be earlier than 90 days prior to normal separation date, and within that 90-day limitation, not earlier than 10 days prior to the latest registration date required at the college of application.

COs' ACTION:

Commanding Officers' endorsements on requests shall contain comment and recommendation in regard to whether the individual's conduct and performance of duty has been sufficiently meritorious to warrant special consideration. Such endorsements must also include comment as to whether, and/or the degree to which, the loss occasioned by the early separation without immediate replacement of the individual will adversely affect the effectiveness of the command. In all cases, the applicant's normal release date should be included in the forwarding endorsement.

RETIREMENT... Recent legislation which modified portions of the Act of February 21, 1946, enables Marine Corps officers to count active service in the Army or Air Force when computing their service to meet the 20-year service requirement needed for retirement under this Act. Before the new law, only Naval service could be counted.

This Act also authorizes the retirement of temporary officers, whose permanent status is enlisted, to qualify for retirement upon the completion of 20 years of active service provided

TURN PAGE



10 years of this service is active commissioned service. This retirement will be in the highest rank satisfactorily held. Active commissioned service includes all active service performed under a temporary appointment to a commissioned grade, including a commissioned warrant grade.

HALF-YEAR ACTIVE DUTY PROGRAM BEGUN BY MC . . . 5500 eight-year enlistments, split into six months active duty and seven and a half years of Reserve service, will be accepted in the Marine Corps by next June 30.

Applicants for this program, authorized by the new Reserve Forces Act, must be 17-18½ years of age, single, without dependents, and must not have received their draft notice. Organized Marine Corps Reserve Units have been assigned the task of processing these enlistments. The six-month trainees will receive the standard 10 week "boot" training given all Marines at the Marine Corps Recruit Depots at Parris Island, S.C., or San Diego, Calif., as appropriate.

Second stage of the training program will find the short term Marines undergoing four weeks of individual combat training and two weeks of basic amphibious indoctrination at Camp Lejeune, N.C., or Camp Pendleton, Calif. Aviation trainees go to the Airmen's School, Jacksonville, Fla., following the four-week combat training course.

THREE SCHOOLS OPEN TO AIR-MINDED MARINES . . . Applications are desired by HQMC from qualified male Marine volunteers for three schools: Naval Air Weapons Systems School, NATTC, Jacksonville, Fla.; Airborne Intercept Operator School, MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.; Aerial Navigation School, MCAS, Cherry Point, N.C.

Naval Air Weapons Systems School provides comprehensive theoretical and practical background necessary for the maintenance of the sights, computers and radars which make up the fire control systems of current and future fighters and attack aircraft. Graduates are assigned MOS 6651 and transferred to an Aircraft FMF Command. Qualifications: Recommended by C.O., security clearance of Confidential, MOS 6613 or 6641 or previous electronics experience and on the job training in armament control system maintenance, GCT of 110 or graduate of a formal electronics school, and 30 months obligated service on reporting date.

Airborne Intercept Operator School graduates are assigned duty as Airborne Intercept Operator (MOS 6731) with authorization to wear the Naval Aviation Observers insignia. AIOs are transferred to a Marine Aircraft Wing operating jet interceptors in which the AIO sits alongside the pilot and assists him in navigation and in making radar interceptions.

Certain students in AIO School will be diverted toward training for Airborne Electronic Countermeasure Operators (MOS 6723). Upon graduation, Airborne ECM Operators will also be authorized to wear Naval Aviation Observers insignia and will be transferred to a Marine Aircraft Wing. Qualifications: SSgt. or below, high school graduate, GCT 115, PA 115, age 21-30, able to pass appropriate flight physical, 24 months obligated service on reporting date.

Aerial Navigation School graduates are assigned duty as Navigators (MOS 6761) with authorization to wear the Naval Aviation Observers insignia and are transferred to a Marine Transport Squadron. Qualifications: Same as for AIO School.

END



# BOOKS REVIEWED

Books reviewed on this page can be ordered at discount from LEATHERNECK BOOKSHOP, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

**JUDO KATAS.** By Charles Yerkow. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York.  
Price \$4.95

In his latest treatise on the sport of judo, Mr. Yerkow has put together a book of interest to both beginners and Black Belt grade holders, with step-by-step instructions covering all the basic movements needed to enjoy the game. To simplify the procedure, the text is illustrated by 275 specially posed photographs.

The clear-cut purpose of the book—to present the formal exercises, or *katas*—in an understanding light, has been worked out to the advantage of those who prefer doing things the right way. And in judo, it appears, that is the only way.

To the uninitiated, which includes a number of Marines, the basic differences between the ancient self-defense and attack of jujitsu and the science of judo are defined in an introductory chapter. The jujitsu which flourished in Japan in the 17th to 19th centuries was a combat system encompassing kicking, chopping blows with the hands, short lengths of rope and sticks. In itself, jujitsu was prohibited with the collapse of Japan's feudal period when all martial arts were banned by an ordinance. With its decline came *ju-do*, developed and expanded to a sport without the violence and danger of its predecessor. Professor Jigoro Kano, the founder of the sport and the *Kodokan*, the mother school of judo, promulgated his formula through two famed slogans: *Tseiryoku zenyo* (best use of energy) and *Jita kyoei* (common well-being for all). Although the school was established in 1882, the technique of the *Kodokan* was not completed and perfected until 1922.

From the beginning, the teachers of judo, particularly those at the *Kodokan*, have sought ways to insure sound progress for students of the sport. *Judo Katas* is another means to that end, while the self-discipline, restraint, tolerance and principles of sportsmanship involved in the practice of judo point to one ultimate aim—to use an opponent's weight and efforts to defeat him. As Mr. Yerkow states:

"Those with great strength find it at first impossible not to use that strength, while those with weak bodies may become discouraged by what at first may

seem no advancement at all in the practice of true judo. To both, the advice, 'Keep relaxed and play gently' holds good. This advice holds good for many, many of the more advanced Judoka, and they know it, too."

These things brought about the basic form-practices called *Katas* where opponents move in a prearranged manner, and the throw is effected against an opponent who offers very little resistance, and enables both parties to learn to correct the principles of the sport.

Judo, as practiced by true students, is a very formal business and the customs are covered early in the 163-page book. This is followed by the first practices and moves on to the proper way to apply the principles of broken balance, movement, leverages and how to control your own body in the execu-



tion of the various techniques. When performed correctly, it can be safely engaged in by people of both sexes and all ages. Skill replaces force, a theory which is emphasized throughout this book.

The sport can also be used as a combat skill, or as a means of emergency self-defense.

Mr. Yerkow is well qualified to write on the subject. He has spent 20 years in the practice of judo, and 10 years in its teachings. He is a vice-chairman of the National AAU Judo Committee and a member of the Judo Black Belt Federation, two of the three organizations which govern judo in the United States today; the other is the Strategic Air Command. Yerkow's other books include *Basic Modern Judo*, *Advanced Modern Judo* and *Sport Judo*. It is then, a subject upon which he can and does expound with authenticity and accuracy. *Judo Katas* fits neatly into the collection and will undoubtedly gain for the art new participants from those who read it.

Robert A. Suhosky

**THE CORDUROY PATCH.** Poems by Eddie Schaffer. Exposition Press Incorporated, New York, N. Y.  
Price \$3.00

Eddie Schaffer, a former Marine and now philosophical bus driver in St. Louis, has written a volume of enjoyable verse.

The book covers a wide range of subjects, from a parent's affectionate view of his offspring's antics to the fear and drudgery of battle. Schaffer's work has been compiled in a neat package of understandable poetry, dealing with everyday life and the people who live it.

His views of and reaction to the incidents in a bus driver's life make interesting reading; adolescent love, children, combat and the dreams of man form a part of the book's pattern which is broken into departments of familiar thoughts and incidents—apparently as the poet lived them.

Allen G. Mainard

**THE ANGRY HILLS.** By Leon Uris. Random House, Inc., New York.  
Price \$3.00

The lofty success of Leon Uris' *Battle Cry*, which sold more than a million and a half copies in the U.S., and was later published in 14 languages, has been followed by a rapid-paced, highly readable, spy-thriller, set in the background of ancient Greece.

Incidents in the novel are drawn from the diary of Uris' uncle, a former member of the volunteer Palestinian Brigade of the British Expeditionary Force in Greece prior to the U.S. entry into World War II. Intrigue, murder, and cloak and dagger missions are included in full measure.

Although the characters are fictitious, historical incidents are all taken from the diary. The plot involves an American free lance writer, Mike Morrison, in Greece to ease the torment of a tragedy which cost the life of his bride in San Francisco. As Morrison prepares to return home, he is casually handed an envelope to deliver in London. The contents are tremendously important to British and Nazi intelligence agents.

The tension, beginning early in the novel, remains at an absorbing pitch to the last page.

Paul Sarokin





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## SOUND OFF

[continued from page 68]

### CHECKAGE

Dear Sir:

Having read your column for several years, I know you have helped a lot of people by giving straight answers, so I'm hoping you can answer my problem.

I was sent to a Naval School on TAD, which my orders read, for a period of 21 weeks. Because the school was 24 weeks long, I am told it was a permanent change of duty and now I have a checkage against my pay for over \$600, the entire amount paid me per diem because no messing facilities were available at that station.

I had only one set of orders which stated this school was TAD. Do I rate any subsistence at all for that time?

This not only concerns myself but about a dozen other fellows in the same position. We would appreciate it very much if you could straighten us out. . .

Sgt. D. S. Cole

1st Terrier SAM Bn, N.O.T.S.,  
China Lake, California

● We are unable to tell you the exact amount of subsistence to which you may be authorized, but official action is being taken by the appropriate section at HQMC to authorize the credit of basic allowance for subsistence for your period of temporary duty.—Ed.

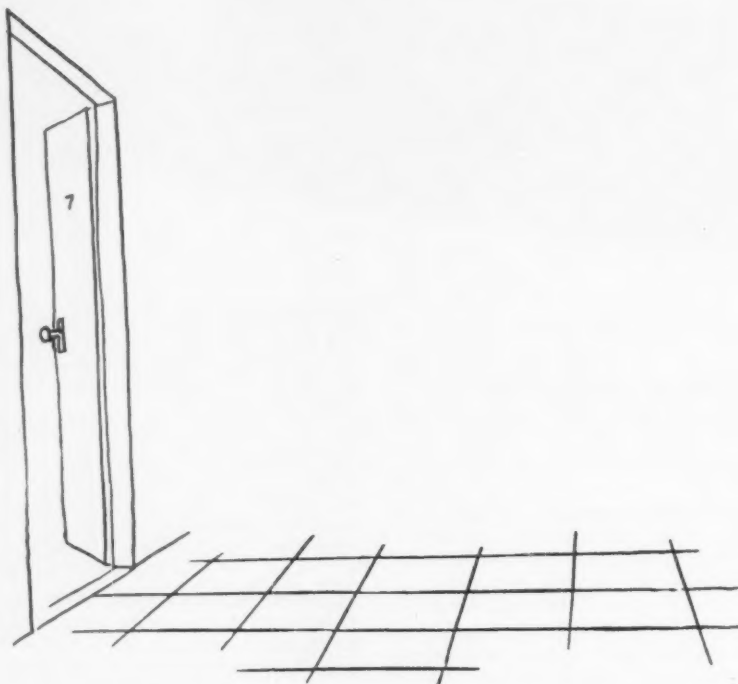
### GOOD CONDUCT AWARD

Dear Sir:

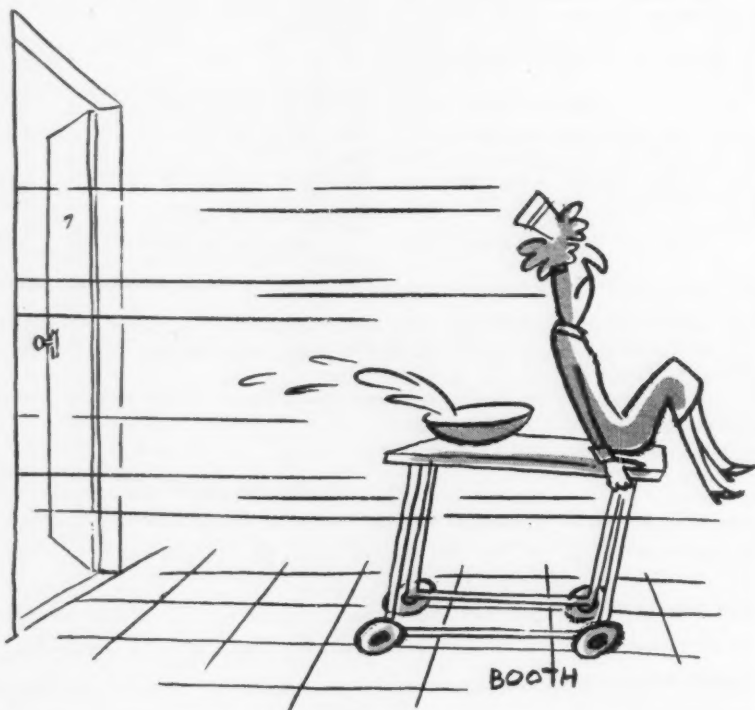
I am requesting clarification of Good Conduct Medal regulations which are a little confusing to many people.

For example; a Marine entered the Marine Corps in July, 1941, and extended his enlistment for a period of two years to make his expiration of enlistment in July, 1947. It is my contention that he is entitled to only one Good Conduct award for the period July, 1941, to July, 1945. If he reenlisted immediately in July, 1947, then his next award would be from July, 1945, to July, 1948. Various people seem to think that he is entitled to two awards i.e., from July, 1941, to July, 1944, and from July, 1944, to July, 1947, which includes his entire six-year extended enlistment which actually expired after December 10, 1945.

It is understood that a Marine being discharged in July, 1945, on a four-year



"Sgt. Bullion, I've come to give you a bath!"



Leatherneck Magazine

enlistment prior to December 10, 1945, would be entitled to an award for that period only, and if he reenlisted immediately he would then commence award periods of three years and be eligible for another award in July, 1948, which would actually cause him to serve seven years for two awards, whereas the Marine mentioned in the preceding paragraph had only been required to serve six years.

It seems that this is a little unfair to the Marine who, after his initial enlistment, reenlisted for another four years, against the other Marine who either extended his first enlistment or had been held for the Convenience of the Government for the duration of the war.

Information is also requested as to whether any Marine Corps organizations were awarded the Japanese Occupation Service Medal for service performed in Japan since June 26, 1950.

A thorough explanation would be appreciated.

SSgt. W. C. Taylor

HqCo., 2dEngrBn.,

Second Marine Division, FMF,  
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

● The three-year regulations governing the award of the Good Conduct Medal, which became effective December 10, 1945, apply to all personnel whose active service periods terminated after that date and were retroactive to all service record books at that time regardless of whether an individual was serving in an enlistment or extension thereof. Any enlistment terminated prior to the above date fell within the four-year regulations. Most enlistments during World War II were extended for the duration thereof for the convenience of the government.

Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, states that personnel who served at the Marine Barracks, U.S. Naval Fleet Activities at Yokosuka, Japan, prior to June 27, 1950, and after November 2, 1951, to April 27, 1952, rate the Navy Occupation Service Medal.—Ed.

#### PUERTO RICO RESIDENT

Dear Sir:

I served from January, 1953, through January, 1955, at Marine Barracks, San Juan, Puerto Rico, which is considered as overseas duty. During that period of duty I was unable to collect overseas pay due to the fact that I was born in Puerto Rico. The Armed Forces doesn't consider Puerto Ricans on duty at Puerto Rico being overseas. I was drafted at 347 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and my home of record at that time was 598 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N. Y. I reenlisted at Marine Corps Air Station, Miami, Fla.,

and was transferred to Puerto Rico. My reenlistment contract shows Caguas, Puerto Rico, as my home of record; the reason why I didn't collect overseas pay during my tour in Puerto Rico.



I would like information concerning this matter; whether I was eligible or not for overseas pay during my tour of duty at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Sgt. Pablo Rodriguez-Dones  
I&I Staff, 23rd Rifle Company,  
MCRTC, 47 Hammond St.,  
Lewiston, Maine.

● Under the provisions of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1953, the payment of sea and foreign duty pay was not authorized to any person in the military service who was a resident of a United States territory or possession, unless such person was serving in an area outside the territory or possession of which he was a resident. This prohibition against the payment of sea and foreign duty pay was included in the Appropriation Act for 1954, and was made permanent legislation in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year of 1955.

Since your home of record was shown to be Puerto Rico, you would not be entitled to sea and foreign duty pay for your service there during the period in question.—Ed. **END**

#### Answers to Corps Quiz on Page 6.

1. (c); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b);
5. (c); 6. (a); 7. (b); 8. (b);
9. (b); 10. (a) and (d).



"... but I already knows a tradel"

Leatherneck Magazine



# Gyrene Gyngles

## Christmas Spirit

'Twas the night before Christmas  
And all through the place;  
Was a feeling of merriment,  
Each face had a trace.

Shouting and singing,  
Was carrying on;  
Then came a shout,  
From out on the lawn.

We ran to the windows,  
And looked through the glass;  
And right there he stood,  
All covered with brass.

Into the squad bay,  
The top sergeant came;  
His face all red,  
His nostrils aflame.

"Stand by your racks,  
The C. O. has arrived;  
Inspection will go  
At six forty-five.

Into the barracks,  
Came the C. O., on his way;  
All dressed in his blues,  
Not planning to stay.

Over the lockers,  
He ran his white glove;  
Peered under the racks,  
O've and above.

Not a corner or crack,  
His trained eye missed;  
Writing each item,  
On his little black list.

Through looking and peering,  
At all things about;  
He gathered the men,  
In a big hardy shout.

"Now men this is it,  
The eve of the year;  
Have a good time,  
And drink all the beer."

"The weekend is yours,  
To do as you will;  
But Monday, remember,  
We fall out for drill."

Starting to leave,  
He gave with a roar;  
"Be good Marines,  
Remember the Corps."

"Now I am leaving,  
To go to a ball;  
Eating and drinking,  
Fun there for all."

Turning to leave,  
He said in his flight;  
"Merry Christmas to all,  
There's a Field day tonight."

Corp. W. E. Poore



## "Dear Santa Claus"

All I want for Christmas  
Is just one little thing,  
A Gung-ho Marine, a squared away Ma-  
rine,  
Santa, all I want is an  
8th and Eye Marine,  
So I can have a Merry Christmas.

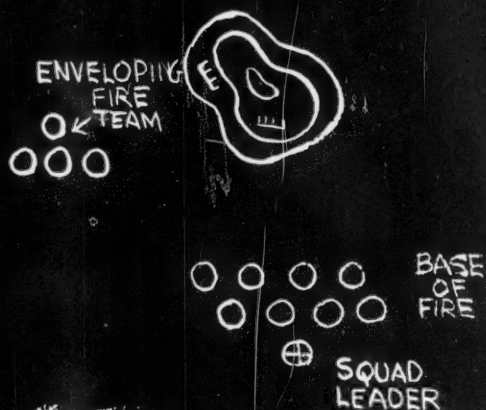
Santa, yes I know there  
Is a company of them,  
Six platoons of them,  
Two detachments of them,  
But Santa all I'm asking is for a dozen of  
them,  
So I can have a Merry Christmas.

Now there is Smith, Jones and Murphy,  
It would be so good to  
See them again,  
But really Santa there are  
A million of them,  
So just why can't I have a division of  
them?

Yes I know there are so many of them,  
And you wouldn't know just what ten,  
So, Santa, why not just make me roar,  
And send the whole U. S. Marine Corps!  
Marcia Harshbarger



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